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ABSTRACT

A short history of the Library of Congress since its establishment in 1800 is traced in the introduction, which also contains a brief narrative overview of the year's activities including special services, a Bicentennial program, exhibits, publications, appropriations, copyright, and automation. Separate chapters are devoted to the activities and achievements of six major components of the Library of Congress: Processing Department, Congressional Research Service, Reference Department, Law Library, Administrative Department, and Copyright Office. Appendixes include statistics and financial information as well as lists of exhibits, concerts, lectures and programs, and publications. An organization chart is included, along with lists of board and committee members and consultants. (LS)

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 1976

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Joint Committee on the Library, 94th Congress, 1st Session

Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, *Chairman*
Senator Howard W. Cannon, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Representatives Samuel L. Devine, Wayne L. Hays, John Brademas, and W. Henson Moore; Senators Claiborne Pell, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Hugh Scott, and Robert P. Griffin. *Chief Clerk:* William B. Canfield, III.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (U.S.C. 2: 154-163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of 4 percent per annum.

Members of the Board on October 1, 1975: William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman;* Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress (*took office November 12, 1975*), *Secretary;* Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 8, 1980*); and Walter S. Gubelmann (*term expires March 9, 1978*).

Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program–"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.–Subject to federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from federal and District of Columbia taxes.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

As of November 1, 1975

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress (took office on November 12, 1975)
John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Ernest C. Barker, Chief Internal Auditor
James H. Hutson, Coordinator, American Revolution Bicentennial Program
Thomas C. Brackeen, Coordinator, Equal Opportunity Office
Maglene D. Morrisey, Executive Assistant to the Librarian
James P. Riley, Executive Director, Federal Library Committee, and Chairman, U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services
Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Mary C. Lethbridge, Information Officer
Helen-Anne Hilker, Interpretive Projects Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Sarah L. Wallace, Publications Officer
Gladys O. Fields, Special Assistant to the Librarian

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Frazer G. Poole, Coordinator of Building Planning
Charles G. LaHood, Jr., Chief, Photoduplication Service

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(Vacant), Assistant Coordinator of Information Systems
Charlene A. Woody, Chief, Computer Applications Office
Martin V. Hughes, Chief, Computer Service Center
Theodore E. Leach, Chief, System Development and Standards Office

Management Services

Arthur Yabroff, Assistant Director for Management Services

Buildings Management Office

Gerald T. Garvey, Chief

Central Services Division

Ida F. Wilson, Chief

Financial Management Office

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William C. Myers, Accounting Officer
John O. Hemperley, Budget Officer
Edwin M. Krintz, Disbursing Officer

Procurement and Supply Division

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Eugene Walton, Assistant Personnel Director for Equality Programs
Elizabeth W. Ridley, Employee Relations Officer
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Leon W. Seidner, Personnel Operations Officer
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Harvey H. Joiner, Jr., Training Officer

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Emmett G. Trainor, Collections Maintenance Officer
Lawrence S. Robinson, Preservation Microfilming Officer
John C. Williams, Research Officer
Peter Waters, Restoration Officer

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Warren R. Johnston, Assistant Chief

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Library Services Division

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Frederick J. Rosenthal, Assistant Chief

Science Policy Research Division

Charles S. Sheldon II, Chief
Walter A. Hahn, Assistant Chief

Senior Specialists Division

Norman Beckman, Acting Chief

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L. Clark Hamilton, Deputy Register of Copyrights
(Vacant), Assistant Register of Copyrights
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Rose V. Lembo, Senior Administrative Officer

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Adelia O. Heiler, Assistant Chief

Examining Division

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Herbert O. Roberts, Assistant Chief

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Mark A. Lillis, Assistant Chief

Service Division

Cicily P. Osteen, Chief
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Robert L. Nay, Assistant Chief
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Ivan Sipkov, Assistant Chief

Far Eastern Law Division

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief

Hispanic Law Division

Rubens Medina, Chief

Near Eastern and African Law Division

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief

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Joan Van Blake, Executive Assistant
Kim H. Moden, Executive Assistant
Grace E. Hall, Office Manager

MARC Development Office

Henriette D. Avram, Chief
Lucia J. Rather, Assistant Chief

National Union Catalog Publication Project

David A. Smith, Head
(Vacant), Assistant Head

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John C. Rather, Chief

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Peter J. de la Garza, Assistant Chief
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John C. Crawford, Field Director, East Africa
Arnold J. Jacobius, Field Director, German Federal Republic
Jerry R. James, Field Director, India
E. Gene Smith, Assistant Field Director for Cataloging, India
Michael J. Costin, Assistant Field Director for Special Operations, India
Eunice S. Gupta, Field Director, Indonesia
Hisao Matsumoto, Field Director, Japan
Alvin Moore, Jr., Field Director, Pakistan, and Acting Field Director, Egypt

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Donald W. Woolery, Assistant Selection Officer

Office of the Assistant Director (Cataloging)

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Robert M. Hiatt, Assistant to the Assistant Director

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(Vacant), Deputy Chief Instructor

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Edna E. Van Syoc, Assistant Chief

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William R. Huntley, Assistant Chief
Ben R. Tucker, Principal Descriptive Cataloger
William A. Gosling, Program Manager, Cataloging in Publication

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Margaret M. Patterson, Assistant Chief

Shared Cataloging Division

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Hugo W. Christiansen, Assistant Chief

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Ernest C. Hedges, Jr., Head, Card Distribution Section

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Mary E. Sauer, Head, National Serials Data Program

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Peter J. Watters, Management Specialist

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Mary Jack Wintle, Assistant Chief
Paul D. Flannery, Assistant Chief for Materials Development
Ellen M. Zabel, Assistant Chief for Network Development

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George H. Caldwell, Head, Public Reference Section
Robert W. Schaaf, Head, Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section

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(Vacant), Head, Technical Services Section

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Margrit B. Krewson, Head, Records Section

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Paul T. Heffron, Assistant Chief
John D. Knowlton, Head, Preparation Section, and Technical Officer
Carolyn H. Sung, Head, Reader Service Section

Music Division

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Donald L. Leavitt, Assistant Chief
Joseph C. Hickerson, Head, Archive of Folk Song
Robert B. Carneal, Head, Recorded Sound Section
Jon W. Newsom, Head, Reference Section

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Lawrence Marwick, Head, Hebraic Section
Andrew Y. Kuroda, Head, Japanese Section
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John B. Kuiper, Assistant Chief for Motion Pictures

Jerald Curtis Maddox, Head, Curatorial Section, and Curator for Photography
Jerry L. Kearns, Head, Reference Section

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

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(Vacant), Head, Aeronautics Project
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John A. Feulner, Head, Referral Services Section
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Serial Division

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Frank J. Carroll, Head, Newspaper Section
Anthony J. Kostreba, Head, Periodical and Government Serials Section
Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., Head, Reference Section

Slavic and Central European Division

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David H. Kraus, Assistant to the Chief

Stack and Reader Division

Dudley B. Ball, Chief
Roland C. Maheux, Assistant Chief
Robert V. Gross, Head, Microform Section
William Sartain, Head, Reader Service Section
William A. Corbitt, Head, Stack Service Section

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Clarence L. Utter, Manager

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Julian P. Boyd, Editor, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Princeton University
Lyman H. Butterfield, Editor-in-Chief, Emeritus, *The Adams Papers*, Massachusetts Historical Society
Jack P. Greene, Professor of History, The Johns Hopkins University
Merrill Jensen, Vilas Research Professor of History, University of Wisconsin
Cecelia M. Kenyon, Charles N. Clark Professor of Government, Smith College
Aubrey C. Land, Research Professor of History, University of Georgia
Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University
Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History, Emeritus, Columbia University
George C. Rogers, Jr., Yates Snowden Professor of American History, University of South Carolina

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PURCHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Gabor Peterdi, Misch Kohn, Alan M. Fern, ex officio

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Chairman, ex officio (took office on November 12, 1975)
J. A. C. Grant, University of California at Los Angeles
Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University
Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago
Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress, in charge, Office of the Devise

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CONSULTANT IN POETRY IN ENGLISH

Stanley Kunitz

HONORARY CONSULTANTS

American Cultural History

Margaret Mead
J. Saunders Redding
Henry Nash Smith

American History

Ray A. Billington
Lyman H. Butterfield
C. Vann Woodward

American Letters

Gwendolyn Brooks
Daniel Hoffman
Josephine Jacobsen
Clare Boothe Luce
Bernard Malamud
James A. Michener
William Jay Smith
William Stafford
Wallace Stegner
William Styron
John Updike

American Studies

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Cartography

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Chinese Bibliography

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Domestic and International Copyright Affairs

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Early Printed Books

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East Asian Bibliography

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English Bibliography

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Government Document Bibliography

James B. Childs

Graphic Arts and Cinema

Edgar Breitenbach

Humanities

David C. Mearns

Reference and Bibliography

John L. Nolan

Slavic Studies

Sergius Yakobson

Southeast Asian Bibliography

Cecil Hobbs

Walt Whitman Studies

Charles E. Feinberg

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

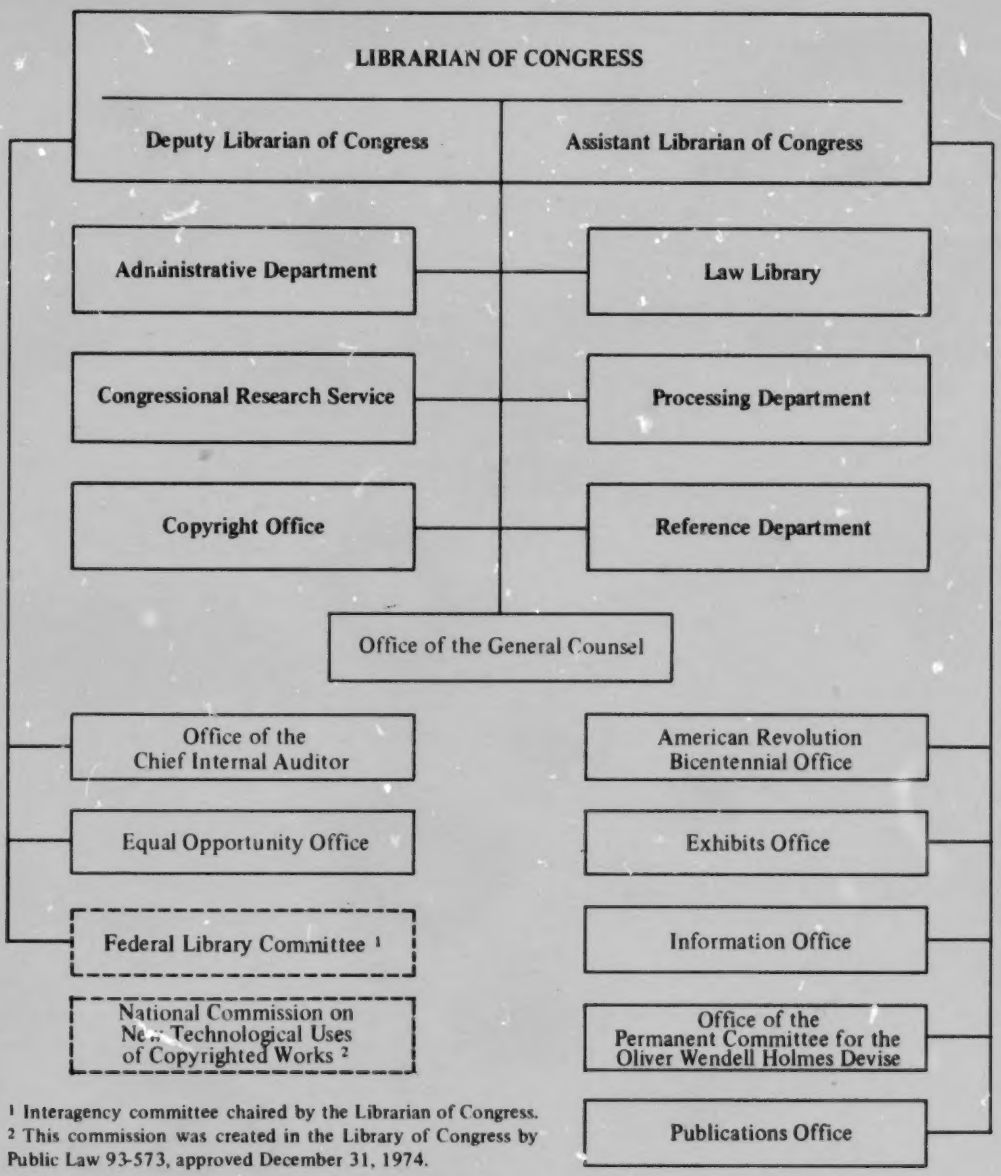
This report, which I have the honor to submit, details the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, the year before I took office. Submitted with it are four issues of its supplement—the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*—and a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

ORGANIZATION CHART

As of November 1, 1975



[1] Interagency committee chaired by the Librarian of Congress.
[2] This commission was created in the Library of Congress by Public Law 93-573, approved December 31, 1974.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Building Planning Office
Photoduplication Service

Assistant Director for Information Systems Development
Computer Applications Office
Computer Service Center
System Development and Standards Office

Assistant Director for Management Services
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office
Procurement and Supply Division

Assistant Director for Personnel
Employee Relations Office
Health Services Office
Personnel Operations Office
Personnel Security Office
Placement and Classification Office
Training Office

Assistant Director for Preservation
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research and Testing Office
Restoration Office

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Office of the Director
American Law Division
Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environmental Policy Division
Foreign Affairs Division
Government and General Research Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Office of the Register
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division

LAW LIBRARY

Office of the Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
MARC Development Office
National Union Catalog Publication Project
Technical Processes Research Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Acquisitions and Overseas Operations)
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Selection Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Cataloging)
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division

Office of the Assistant Director (Processing Services)
Catalog Management Division
Catalog Publication Division
Cataloging Distribution Service Division
Serial Record Division

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Federal Research Division
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Geography and Map Division
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Science and Technology Division
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

Introduction

1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975

To the subscriber to the *Centinel of Liberty, or George-Town and Washington Advertiser*—published every Tuesday and Friday, price $4 a year—the issue of May 6, 1800, offered at the least a variety of news. Huddleston and Cooke continued their offer of a $4 reward for a strayed or stolen "stout Dark Bay Horse shod all round" and Thomas Galer had found a three-year-old stray sorrel mare. Stagecoach service between Philadelphia, Annapolis, and George-Town was announced and a new grocery store "two doors from Dr. Magruder's" promised "the most reduced prices for cash." One merchant tempted customers with "A Large quantity of elegant-composition Chimney Pieces with ornaments complete" and another with "Paper Hangings" of the "newest and most elegant patterns" offered at moderate terms. John Darnall asked the voters of Prince Georges County to elect him sheriff, modestly claiming that he was emboldened to do so because in his seven years as collector and deputy sheriff he had discharged the duties of those offices "with zeal and fidelity." Citizens of both Prince Georges and Montgomery counties were informed that Thomas Duckett, Esq., was a candidate for elector to choose the President and Vice President in the coming election and that he would vote for Thomas Jefferson, Esq. The ordinance appropriating funds for paving the width of any one of the streets for a small distance had been repealed and the money directed to "be expended in making narrow footways, on one side of some of the principal Streets." The committee appointed to superintend the making of those footways announced itself ready to receive proposals for a quantity of sand and curbstone "of the hard blue kind got in this neighbourhood." A private letter from Bordeaux reported that "our commissioners passed through that city on their way to Paris" and that, the writer supposed, "every matter of dispute between America and France would be readily adjusted." All persons who wished to continue holding pews in St. Andrew's Church in Washington were asked to inform the committee of their intention before May 15, and Joseph Ball and Standish Forde of Philadelphia offered lots for sale in Washington, "the seat of government of the United States." An employer in need of about 30 laborers promised steady employment and "substantial provisions with exhilirating [sic] drink . . . for their subsistence." The *Centinel*, however, offered its subscribers more than strayed horses, hopeful candidates, and household elegancies. On page two the reader could find the proceedings of the

Washington, 1800

203-846 O - 76 - 2

Establishment of the Library of Congress

House of Representatives for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, April 24, 25, 26, and 28. Although the news for the 24th failed to note the signing by the President of the act "to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government," an act that also provided for books for the use of the Congress and a "suitable apartment" to house them, the *Centinel* did report that on April 25 Mr. Dennis had referred to the act and, reminding his colleagues that "a sum not exceeding 5000 dollars was appropriated for the purpose of procuring a library," had offered a resolution that there be appointed "a committee, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, for the purpose of making out a catalogue for procuring a library at the city of Washington; and for adopting a system of rule and regulations relative thereto.

"This motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Waln, Evans and Powel appointed."

Two columns over, under the proceedings for April 28, the *Centinel* reported that the House had been informed by the Senate of its concurrence in the resolution. Members of the Joint Committee attacked their responsibilities at once and by June 20 had placed an order with the London booksellers Cadell and Davies. Some of the desired items were difficult to locate; others proved to be unobtainable. By December, nevertheless, 152 works in 740 volumes, packed in the often-cited 11 hair trunks and one case, were ready for shipment. Now, 175 years later, that collection of books and maps has grown in number to 70.5 million pieces, many of them in forms undreamed of by the worthy booksellers of 1800. At the close of fiscal 1975, the collections numbered close to 17.5 million books and pamphlets, 31.7 million manuscripts, 3.5 million maps, 1.1 million microfiche, almost 3.5 million volumes and pieces of music, close to 8.5 million photographic negatives, prints, and slides, and 1.3 million technical reports in hard copy. There were 102,000 bound volumes and 294,000 reels of newspapers; 420,000 micro-opaques; 754,000 microfilm reels and strips; 220,000 motion picture reels; 392,000 discs and 75,000 tape and wire recordings; 178,000 prints and drawings; and 43,000 posters. For the blind and physically handicapped there were 39,000 books in raised characters and large type and almost 13,000 talking books on discs or tapes.

Growth of the collections

Services to Congress

It is doubtful that any reader of that May 6 *Centinel* could envision the huge collection of human knowledge or the extensive operations for gathering, organizing, and disseminating information in its many forms destined to grow from that appropriation of $5,000 and the work of a Joint Committee. Nor could that long-ago committee in compiling its list of books—and a good list it was—foresee the problems that would confront their counterparts 175 years later: energy, ecology, medical malpractice insurance, control of nuclear exports, school busing, or futures research, for example. Busy with the establishment of a new government, they had none of the need of today's Members for multinational or interdisciplinary approaches to questions—trends noted by both the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library.

Topping its previous record by 21 percent, the Congressional Research Service answered 244,500 inquiries from members and committees of Congress during the fiscal year. With the beginning of the new Congress in January 1975, CRS assumed the responsibility of preparing, after the introduction of each bill or resolution, a factual, 100-word-or-less description of the subject involved for publication in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* and the *Congressional Record.* The Major Issues System was heavily used after it was formally announced and made generally available to the Senate and the House in November 1974. This data base, which is constantly updated, consists of objective reports covering 160 subjects, each including sections on key legislation, hearings, congressional reports, refer-

ences to the professional literature, and a chronology of significant events related to the issue. In its turn the Law Library responded to 11,600 telephoned or mailed congressional requests for reference and research services and prepared over 650 special studies and reports. No record was kept of requests made in person except in the Law Library in the Capitol.

Reader and reference services

Members and committees of Congress were not the only ones who turned to the Library for reference and research assistance. As usual, many of the requests were prompted by contemporary events and problems and dealt with such subjects as Japanese sources of energy, the political situation in the Middle East, women in Latin America and in Africa, current Caribbean politics, forecasts of petroleum consumption and refinery capacities, the effect of President Andrew Johnson's impeachment on foreign policy, bilingual materials for newly arrived Vietnamese, press comments on the Sahel drought, and Presidents who have appeared before congressional committees, disclosed their personal finances, gone abroad when no Vice President was in office, vetoed tax reduction bills, or testified before a grand jury. But the prompting of other questions was perhaps not so obvious. These also covered a wide range—the origins of the term "kangaroo court" and the infinity sign, early Bulgarian maps, mechanical nutcrackers and sunflower-seed hullers, left-handed Presidents, seating arrangements on the *Titanic*, balloon technology during the Civil War, history of the hexagram, etymologies of biblical place names, educational television in Africa, architecture in Dahomey, and themes of war, peace, and death in children's literature. The Bicentennial of the American Revolution was responsible for a multitude of requests for information on such subjects as the black volunteers from Santo Domingo who covered the American retreat at the siege of Savannah in 1779; colonial recipes; funerals, literacy, prayers, religion, and the celebration of Christmas in the colonial and Revolutionary War periods; Oliver Pollock, a Revolutionary War merchant and financier; maps of the present-day area of the District of Columbia as it was in 1776; and the total amount of foreign aid received by the United States during the Revolution. George Washington alone was the subject of queries about his commission, dentures, expense account, and reported deathbed conversion to Catholicism. Numerically, exclusive of the Congressional Research Service, the Library staff handled 1,207,000 questions—502,000 in person, 193,000 by correspondence, and 512,000 by telephone—prepared 230 bibliographies containing 87,000 entries, and lent 2,201,000 volumes for use within the buildings and 223,000 for use outside the Library.

Service to blind and physically handicapped readers

With the opening of the new regional library in Puerto Rico during the year, the network of agencies serving blind and physically handicapped readers grew to 54 regional and 92 subregional libraries. Some 478,000 readers borrowed 12 million items in various forms—talking books, cassettes, braille, and large type. The number of volunteers certified as braille transcribers and proofreaders and as tape narrators came to 500. Through interlibrary loan, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped borrowed materials for U.S. patrons from Canada, Sweden, and Japan and in turn lent items to readers not only in Canada and Sweden but also in Holland, India, Nigeria, and Norway.

American Revolution Bicentennial program

The Library's own Bicentennial program is coordinated by the American Revolution Bicentennial Office in the Office of the Assistant Librarian of Congress. The fourth in the Library's successful series of symposia on the American Revolution was held on May 8-9, 1975, and addressed the topic "The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad." With the assistance of the Department of State the Library was able to invite seven distinguished scholars from here and abroad to deliver papers: Robert R. Palmer, Yale University; Claude Fohlen, University of Paris-The

Sorbonne; J. W. Schulte Nordholt, State University of Leiden; J. H. Plumb, Christ's College, Cambridge; N. N. Bolkhovitinov, Institute of General History, Moscow; Mario Rodriguez, University of Southern California; and Owen Dudley Edwards, University of Edinburgh. Chairman of the symposium was Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History Emeritus, Columbia University. The papers of the third symposium were published in December 1974 under the title *Leadership in the American Revolution.* The symposia and the publication of the papers are made possible by a grant from The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation.

John Dunlap printing of the Declaration of Independence

For the first time since that eventful night in July 1776, 17 of the 21 extant copies of the John Dunlap printing of the Declaration of Independence were brought together by the Library of Congress for study by Frederick Goff, former chief of the Library's Rare Book Division. Dr. Goff also examined the four remaining copies—two in London, one in Philadelphia, and one in Chicago. By using the latest bibliographic technologies, including the beta radiographic plate and the Hinman collator (through the courtesy of an LC neighbor, the Folger Library), he was able to identify the copy which was the printer's proof sheet (now in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania), as well as to establish that there were two printings of the Dunlap broadside. He also discovered, by analyzing watermarks, that the paper used by Dunlap was of Dutch origin. The results of this study will be published by the Library in calendar year 1976.

Exhibitions

Two birthdays were observed on April 24, 1975, when the Library celebrated its founding 175 years earlier by the opening, in the Great Hall, of the exhibition To Set a Country Free, commemorating the Bicentennial of American independence. To remain on view through calendar 1976, the display contains more than 250 rare books, manuscripts, prints, engravings, broadsides, maps, and newspapers describing the events from 1763 to 1783 that led up to the American Revolution and that took place during the struggle. Among the featured documents are Thomas Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence, from the Library's collections; the Olive Branch Petition, which members of the First Continental Congress dispatched to George III in an attempt at reconciliation, lent by the Public Record Office in London; and the exchange copy of the 1778 Treaty of Alliance between France and the United States, signed by Louis XVI and his foreign minister, the count de Vergennes, lent for the exhibition by the National Archives. Around the hall hang replicas of 12 flags of the American Revolution made especially for the exhibit.

Color and the Graphic Arts

Seven months earlier, the same exhibit space had been occupied by one of the Library's most detailed and elaborate displays, Color and the Graphic Arts. Significant milestones in the history of color theory were represented by the works of such figures as Leonardo da Vinci, Isaac Newton, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Albert H. Munsell, and Josef Albers, and the development of color printing from the 15th-century handpress to the current advanced technology was told through artist's prints and illustrated books. Special attention was given to surviving editions of the first complete colored newspaper comic supplement and to one of the earliest four-color pictures reproduced in a periodical. Typical of the wholehearted cooperation shown the Library by individuals, institutions, and firms were the silk-screen poster by New York artist Peter Gee and the National Geographic Society's back-lighted color reproduction of the human eye illustrating the application of the halftone screen in four-color process printing, which served as the keynote. The exhibit panels prepared with a traveling show in mind were funded by the National Endowment for the Arts. The very number of firms, organizations, and individuals that contributed technical help, models, and other items prevents a

listing here but their assistance was invaluable in the realization of the project.

D. W. Griffith exhibit

An exhibit commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of D. W. Griffith, pioneer developer of the American cinema and one of the most influential directors in the history of the motion picture, opened at the Library on January 22, 1975, and covered the period of Griffith's movie career from 1907 to 1931. The display contained material on Griffith's greatest motion picture triumphs, including *The Birth of a Nation* and *Intolerance*, as well as the Oscar presented in 1935 to Griffith by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "for his distinguished creative achievement as Director and Producer, his invaluable initiative and lasting contributions to the progress of the Motion Picture Arts." It was lent to the exhibit by his grandniece, Mrs. Gerri Griffith Reichard of Corte Madera, Calif.

During his career Griffith produced some 400 films, copies of many of which were deposited for copyright in the Library of Congress. The Library's Motion Picture Section selected eight of his silent films, dating from 1908 to 1912, for public screening on April 1 in the Coolidge Auditorium. In attendance was Blanche Sweet, one of Griffith's favorite stars.

There were 39 divisional exhibits during the year, featuring such widely diverse titles as Bermuda Triangle; Love Letters in American History, written by such figures as James Garfield, Ulysses S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Whitelaw Reid, Lucy Stone, and Henry B. Blackwell; Americana in Children's Books; High Magic in the Renaissance; American Legal Education; and the Natural History of the Bible.

During the year the Library made 50 loans of 655 pieces for exhibit by other institutions in the United States. In addition to these loans, six traveling exhibitions of materials from the Library's collections were shown at 27 locations. These were all prepared by the Exhibits Office and were circulated by the Library's traveling exhibitions service, except one that was circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation. A complete list of exhibits is given in the appendixes.

Publications

In reviewing the past fiscal year, one division chief noted that scholars are relying more and more on direct questions asked by letter rather than spending periods of time at the Library searching the original sources. Also, much research is done on the spot by local friends or relatives of distant scholars. There is evidence, too, in the Loan Division that readers are making greater use of such tools as the *National Union Catalog* to find the books they need at nearer, more convenient locations, rather than turning immediately to the Library of Congress. The Library has already felt the need of making the collections more widely known and more available to prospective users and, consequently, a great deal of staff time is spent in compiling, editing, and publishing catalogs, indexes, guides, and similar tools. During the past fiscal year the largest quinquennial in the history of the *National Union Catalog* was published—128 volumes, 56 more than in the previous five-year cumulation. Volumes 105-19 contained the *Register of Additional Locations*, which lists almost 10.5 million locations. A little less than 5 million of these were processed manually and published in nine volumes; the other 5.5 million appeared in five volumes, the first to be computer-produced after the decision was made to automate the *Register*.

Pre-1956 imprints

The year also brought the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* halfway through the alphabet with the completion of editorial work on the cards for the letter "M." By the end of May, 379 volumes had been published, from "A" through "Mexico—Laws, statutes, etc." Cards for about 40 more volumes had been edited and shipped to the publisher, bringing the total number of cards edited since the project began to over 7 million. In January 1975 service to still another public was begun with the launching of the monthly *Chinese Cooperative Catalog*.

Access to the Library's varied collections was further aided with the publication of such titles as *The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape; a Descriptive Guide; Polish Books in English;* a new edition of *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress; Some Guides to Special Collections in the Rare Book Division; Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts; Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): A List of Research Materials in the Library of Congress and other American Libraries; The International Federation of Library Associations: A Selected List of References;* the *Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collection;* an illustrated guide to the collections and services of the Geography and Map Division; *Ward Maps of United States Cities;* the exhibit catalog *An American Sampler;* and *Viewpoints,* a sampling of pictorial resources of the Prints and Photographs Division. The benefits of the LC preservation program were shared with other institutions through the 30-page manual *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials* and the first three in a series of leaflets: *Selected References in the Literature of Conservation, Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials,* and *Preserving Leather Bookbindings.* The Library's poetry and literature programs gained an even wider audience with the publication of *Teaching Creative Writing,* the proceedings of a conference on the teaching of poetry, fiction, and nonfiction; *Robert Frost, Lectures on the Centennial of His Birth;* and *The Instant of Knowing,* a lecture by Josephine Jacobsen, former poetry consultant. A recording, *Two Colombian Poets,* with an accompanying booklet, issued in time to make its first appearance at the 20th annual Seminar on Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), demonstrates the effort to bring to users far from Washington the benefits of the LC recording programs.

Bicentennial publications

It is natural that the Bicentennial of the American Revolution should prompt numerous works related to that period. In addition to the symposium volume, *Leadership in the American Revolution,* the year brought publication of *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution;* the exhibit catalog *To Set a Country Free* and the related booklet *Twelve Flags of the American Revolution;* and *Americana in Children's Books.* The last, with *To Set a Country Free* and the July 1975 *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* were selected from nearly 1,000 entries for exhibition in the Federal Design Council's Design Response competition. The exhibition, after its initial showing in the Department of Labor, will travel through the United States as well as overseas. A complete list of publications appears in the appendixes.

Preservation

Repercussions of the Bicentennial were felt in the Preservation Office also, where materials were prepared for the Library's own exhibition, To Set a Country Free, as well as for loan to other institutions planning similar exhibits.

Of special interest were the preparations made for the display of the three focal documents in the LC exhibition—Jefferson's Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence, the Olive Branch Petition, and the Treaty of Alliance with France. The documents are displayed in cylindrical cases, and the Preservation Office spent considerable time in the installation and testing of the individual air-conditioning units in each one. The capability of holding temperature and humidity at optimum levels is an important forward step in the program to make rare and unusual documents known to the public through exhibits. Although fabrication difficulties delayed completion of the large-format leaf-casting machine designed by the restoration officer, it was installed and almost ready for operation by the end of the fiscal year. Undoubtedly the most sophisticated equipment of its kind yet designed, it will make possible the restoration of such oversized materials as maps, broadsides,

and posters that cannot be satisfactorily handled by any other procedure.

Appropriations for fiscal 1975

Appropriations to the Library of Congress are of concern not only to the staff but also to scholars and to libraries generally, because on these funds depend the continuation and development of the acquisitions, cataloging, reference and bibliographic, publishing, and other programs that are vital to the Library's users, both individual and institutional. In turn, through the scholarly, research, and library communities, the vigor of LC programs affects the national intellectual life. Public Law 93-371, approved August 13, 1974, appropriated $96,696,000 for the Library of Congress. In this figure was the sum of $2,726,000 for furniture, bookstacks, and other shelving for the James Madison Memorial Building. Although the Library absorbed 20.3 percent of the costs resulting from the October 1974 federal pay raises and wage board increases effective at various times during the fiscal year, supplemental appropriations amounting to $2,094,000 were needed to meet the full cost, bringing total direct appropriations to the Library to $98,790,000. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol included $1,741,000 to be used in support of the Library.

From the sale of Library of Congress cataloging data in its various forms, applied copyright fees, and other sources, the Library deposited $9,591,000 in the miscellaneous receipts of the U.S. Treasury, or almost 10 percent of the direct appropriations to the Library for the fiscal year. Details of the year's financial records can be found in the appendixes.

Appropriations, fiscal 1976

Public Law 94-59, which appropriated funds for the legislative branch for fiscal 1976, was signed on July 25, 1975. It made a direct appropriation to the Library of $116,230,600, plus $29,106,800 for the three-month transitional period from July 1 through September 30, 1976, required by the change in the federal fiscal year. An allowance of $1,821,000 for Library buildings and grounds was included in the appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol.

National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works

The fiscal 1976 appropriations provided $337,000 for the newly established National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). This sum will allow for a staff of 16. On the same day that the President signed the legislative appropriations bill, he announced his appointment of 12 members to the commission: Stanley H. Fuld, special counsel, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler, New York, chairman; Melville B. Nimmer, professor of law, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, vice chairman; George D. Cary, former register of copyrights; William S. Dix, librarian emeritus of Princeton University; author John Hersey; Rhoda H. Karpatkin, executive director of Consumers Union; Dan Lacy, senior vice president of McGraw-Hill, Inc.; Arthur R. Miller, professor of law, Harvard University; E. Gabriel Perle, vice president–law, Time Inc.; Hershel B. Sarbin, president, Ziff-Davis Publishing Co.; Robert Wedgeworth, executive director, American Library Association; and Alice E. Wilcox, director, MINITEX, Minneapolis, Minn. The Librarian of Congress is a member of the commission and the register of copyrights serves ex officio as a nonvoting member. The commission was established by Public Law 93-573 to study the range of problems arising from the clashes between copyright protection on the one side and reprography and automated information systems on the other. Copyright lawyer Arthur J. Levine was appointed on a temporary basis, effective March 3, 1975, as special consultant to the Librarian of Congress on planning for the establishment of CONTU. Shortly after the close of fiscal 1975, the commission appointed Mr. Levine CONTU's executive director.

Copyright revision

It is not the purpose of this introduction to repeat matters that are covered in detail in the text of this report. The eventful history of the bill for the general

revision of the copyright law is fully described in the report of the register, chapter 6. Because of the great significance of copyright revision to many widely varied sectors of the national community, it is perhaps well, however, to summarize action here. Substantially the same bill for general revision of the copyright law that passed the Senate in the fall of 1974 was reintroduced in both Houses of Congress in January 1975. The House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held extensive hearings on this legislation, beginning in May and continuing into the next fiscal year. On May 7 Acting Librarian of Congress John G. Lorenz, former register of copyrights Abraham L. Kaminstein, and current register Barbara Ringer testified before the subcommittee. The following day, representatives of the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State presented their views on the bill, and on May 14 the hearings resumed with testimony on library photocopying, fair use, and educational exemptions. Subjects of June hearings included the liability of jukebox operators, the proposed Copyright Royalty Tribunal, and cable television.

The "short bill"

There were three matters covered in the general revision bill that Congress deemed too urgent to await action in the omnibus legislation and that were therefore dealt with in a separate measure known as the "short bill." These three were permanent legislation regarding record and tape piracy, extension until December 31, 1976, of renewal copyrights that would expire at the end of 1974, and establishment of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). The bill was passed by the Senate on September 9, 1974, and by the House on December 19. Later that same day, the last day of the 93d Congress, the Senate accepted the bill as amended by the House, and it was signed into law by President Ford on December 31, 1974, a few hours before the earlier record piracy legislation and some 150,000 renewal copyrights were due to expire.

International copyright developments

Two meetings were held in the fall of 1974—one in Moscow and the other in Washington, D.C.—between representatives of the Copyright Office and its Soviet counterpart, the USSR All-Union Copyright Agency (VAAP). On June 2 and 3, Ms. Ringer and Dorothy Schrader, general counsel of the Copyright Office, attended in Paris the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, formed under the Universal Copyright Convention as revised in 1971. Later in June an international meeting on reprographic reproduction of copyrighted works was held in Washington, its objective the preparation of an international recommendation setting forth general guidelines for photocopying and other forms of facsimile copying and reprography. A few days later, L. Clark Hamilton, deputy register, and Harriet L. Oler, attorney on the Copyright Office general counsel's staff, attended the second session of the Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs in Geneva.

Copyright registrations

While watching developments on the revision, international, and judicial stages, the staff of the Copyright Office was playing a demanding role in the drama of business as usual on its home stage. In fact, business was far from usual. For the first time in the 105-year existence of the Office, the total number of registrations passed the 400,000 mark, reaching a total of 401,274—an increase of 7.6 percent over fiscal 1974—the largest annual percentage increase since 1947 and the largest to date in actual registrations.

Automation

Like many other activities in the Library, the Copyright Office has turned to the computer for aid in solving some of its workload problems. Testing of the Library's first major on-line cataloging system began early in the fiscal year. The Copyright

COPICS

Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System, termed COPICS for convenience, is aimed at automating all the activities of the Copyright Cataloging Division.

LOIS

The system was formally accepted just after the close of fiscal 1975. The fourth stage of LOIS (Library Order Information System) was implemented in September 1974. It maintains a master list of subscription orders and provides vendors and LC recommending officers with notices of cancellation. A grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., in December 1974 enabled the Library to launch

COMARC

COMARC, a pilot study on Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging, to test the feasibility of expanding LC bibliographic services by accepting the machine-readable cataloging records of other libraries, eliminating duplicates, comparing with the Official Catalog, updating them for consistency as necessary, and redistributing them through the MARC Distribution Service. The Library's MARC records for serials were converted to a new format designed to meet the needs of all participants in CONSER (Conversion of Serials). A tape of some 14,000 serial

CONSER

records was sent to the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) in May 1975 to form, with the Minnesota Union List of Serials, the base file for the CONSER project. In the same general sharing trend, an agreement concluded between the National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress in November 1975 allows the nonexclusive exchange and distribution of the machine-readable records for each country's current imprints.

National Serials Data Program

The National Serials Data Program (NSDP), the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System (ISDS), became a section of the Processing Department's Serial Record Division in January 1975. This move provides more effective coordination between the LC serials processing functions and the international responsibilities of NSDP. As the U.S. center for ISDS the National Serials Data Program systematically registers U.S. serial publications through the assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) to titles cataloged by the three national libraries and works with publishers to encourage the correct use of the ISSN. It also cooperates with other sections in the Serial Record Division and with the MARC Development Office in preparing for the CONSER project by retrieving and verifying data contributed by other CONSER participants. This postediting process is being funded initially by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Endowment for the Humanities. During the year work began on a two-year project supported by the National Science Foundation for the development of a core data base of serials in science and technology according to ISDS requirements, which should be of use to the abstracting and indexing communities as well as to the library world. This core data base is added to the one that is being created in the CONSER project.

LIDS

The Congressional Research Service expanded and enhanced the Legislative Information Display System (LIDS), which offers remote computer terminal access to three legislative data bases: all bills introduced in the current Congress and used for the printed *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions;* a bibliographic citation file of 75,000 references to CRS reports, official documents, and periodical literature; and the Major Issues File of briefs on selected key issues. Early in the fiscal year LIDS was supporting a network of 25 CRT terminals, 12 in CRS research divisions and reference centers and 13 on a pilot basis in various Senate offices. In May 1975 procurement of 100 more for Senate offices was authorized by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The Reference Department's first computer terminal for public use was installed in the Science Reading Room during

SCORPIO

the fiscal year. Through SCORPIO (Subject-Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-line), a retrieval program developed by the Library's Information Systems Office, access is possible by author, title, and LC classification or card number to approximately 90,000 English-language monographs in the fields of

LACS

science and technology. In the Loan Division, personnel worked with the ISO staff on the development of LACS (Loan Automated Charging System). In another area

Computer-produced braille

a program that accepts text keyed at a terminal and then processes it to produce contracted braille on a high-speed line printer in the Library's Computer Service Center was undergoing tests and evaluation at the end of the fiscal year.

Experiment in on-line cataloging

The Federal Libraries' Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) grew from eight original participants to 28 at the end of the fiscal year, with a number of others inquiring about joining the project. Conducted under a cooperative arrangement between the Federal Library Committee and the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), FLECC tests the uses and benefits of an on-line cataloging system. Although the original intent was to limit the experiment to monographs, some libraries are now inputting serials cataloging into the OCLC data base.

The system is also used for preorder searching, bibliographic verification, and interlibrary loan. In July 1974 the OCLC system was linked to Tymnet, thus making on-line cataloging available to federal libraries throughout the United States. Before that, in January 1974, a group of federal libraries in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area established a dedicated leased line from OCLC to the District of Columbia. The terminus is at the Smithsonian Institution, lines from the individual libraries going into the terminus. At the end of fiscal 1975 there were 27 high-speed CRT terminals located in 18 libraries in the area.

Affirmative action

Significant progress was made during fiscal 1975 toward attaining the objectives of the year's Affirmative Action Plan and in late June the Acting Librarian approved the plan for fiscal 1976. It establishes five priority objectives: expansion of TAP, the affirmative action Training, Appraisal, and Promotion program; development and implementation of programs to increase the number of Spanish-surnamed applicants; research on the effectiveness of the tuition support program; inquiry into the feasibility of restructuring selected positions to provide new paraprofessional opportunities for nonprofessional employees; and development and implementation of additional programs to increase awareness of opportunities for women in the Library.

TAP program

During fiscal 1975, there were 51 positions committed to the TAP program, an increase of 24 positions over fiscal 1974. Several of the fiscal 1975 projects and events of the Federal Women's Program Committee were associated with International Women's Year, culminating in a staff meeting in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium at which the Acting Librarian of Congress was the speaker. One of the objectives of the 1975 Affirmative Action Plan was the evaluation of required qualifications in relation to the job. An outside consultant was engaged to conduct the evaluation and the project was completed in a series of studies and reports. The first report focused on an analysis of qualifications used to fill 2,578 LC positions between 1971 and 1974. The second report dealt with the origin of job postings and derivation of required qualifications. A sex and race analysis was also made of applicants appointed to 1,819 positions.

Tuition support program

Special efforts were made to improve the tuition support program. New eligibility rules and procedures were developed for use in fiscal 1976 and their adoption indicates an increased number of participating employees. During fiscal 1975 there were 173 employees attending 19 institutions at a total cost of $30,385.

Labor-Management Program

The new Labor-Management Program for the Library of Congress promulgated by the Acting Librarian was issued as an LC regulation, effective six months after April 24, 1975, the date of issuance. It provides a formal labor-management system that adopts the principles of employee self-determination by secret ballot, allowing for collective bargaining or "bilateralism" between management and its employees and

representation for employees in bargaining units. It also provides an orderly and effective mechanism for the resolution of questions and disputes arising between Library management and employees.

A formal training program on the subject of labor-management relations was conducted for all Library executives and supervisors during May and June 1975.

Librarian of Congress

Last year's annual report recorded the retirement in December 1974 of L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress from 1954 to 1974. From January to November 1975, John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, served as Acting Librarian, and Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress, served as Deputy Librarian or, in the absence of Mr. Lorenz, as Acting Librarian.

On June 20, 1975, President Ford nominated Daniel J. Boorstin as Mr. Mumford's successor. After hearings before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on July 30 and 31 and September 10, the Senate confirmed the nomination on September 26. Flanked by the President and Vice President of the United States and the Hon. Lucien N. Nedzi, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Hon. Carl Albert, Speaker of the House, administered the oath of office in the Great Hall on November 12, and Dr. Boorstin became the 12th Librarian of Congress.

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The Processing Department

1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975 ✥ 1800-1975

Widened recognition of the Processing Department's key role in national and international bibliographic control took several forms during the year. William J. Welsh, its director, was appointed a member of the Advisory Group on National Bibliographic Control, established under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the Council on Library Resources. The mission of the group is to advise the three sponsoring agencies on the best means of coordinating their programs and to recommend priorities for action. In May 1975 Mr. Welsh participated in the Unesco-sponsored meeting of experts held in Paris to design a program for universal bibliographic control and was co-opted to the committee which will plan the proposed conference of representatives of all national bibliographies, tentatively scheduled for Paris in 1977. He was invited to speak on the Library of Congress as the national bibliographic center at meetings of the Council for Computerized Library Networks, the Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries, and similar groups.

Taking the lead in another direction, the Processing Department sponsored a series of basic communication (sign language) courses to assist staff members in communicating with readers, visitors, and other employees who are deaf. The department is the Library's single largest employer of deaf individuals, its staff including 20 at the end of fiscal 1975. The courses were taught by John A. Vendemia, a cataloger in the Descriptive Cataloging Division who had been teaching sign language to his coworkers on an ad hoc basis during lunch hours since 1966. The department also installed a new piece of telecommunications equipment—the MCM Communications System, a device designed to be compatible with other electronic systems serving the same function—that enables the deaf to use conventional telephones to communicate with other deaf persons as well as persons with normal hearing. Other significant developments of the year were:

- Publication of the first issue of *Accessions List: Brazil.*
- Engagement of part-time acquisitions representatives in Colombia, Venezuela, and Taiwan.
- Completion of fourth stage in the automation of the Order Division.
- Shipment of over one-half million publications to Documents Expediting Project subscribers.
- Initiation of Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging (COMARC) pilot study.
- Classification of more than 100,000 titles in Dewey decimal system.
- Successful experimentation with the outreach program "Cataloging in Person."

□ Processing of over 20,000 titles by Cataloging in Publication.

□ Extension of MARC coverage to German, Spanish, and Portuguese monographs.

□ Appearance of LC subject headings on microfiche.

□ Launching of the *Chinese Cooperative Catalog.*

□ Editing of the seven-millionth card by the Pre-1956 National Union Catalog Publication Project.

□ Establishment of closer ties with the National Library of Canada.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Several significant advances were made in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC): in-depth coverage was intensified to provide better service to the research community, cataloging and card printing were expedited for greater timeliness, and subscriptions for bibliographic services were renegotiated. By reviewing quid pro quo cooperation and streamlining distribution operations in the face of rising costs, the number of libraries receiving depository sets of currently printed cards was reduced from 60 to 56. Edmond L. Applebaum, assistant director for acquisitions and overseas operations, carried out effective on-site reviews of the physical location, staffing, and operating arrangements of the shared cataloging centers in Barcelona, The Hague, London, Oslo, Paris, Vienna, and Wiesbaden. Mary J. Marton, field director, Spain, was reassigned to Washington, and the Barcelona center is now completely staffed and supervised by local personnel. Frank M. McGowan, chief of the Overseas Operations Division, and Hisao Matsumoto, field director, Japan, visited Hong Kong and Taipei, negotiating the services of a part-time representative in Taipei. The shared cataloging staff in Tokyo processed 23,320 photocomposed master cards—an increase of more than 13 percent over the previous year. Acquisitions from Colombia and Venezuela were potentially improved as a result of visits by Rodney G. Sarle, field director, Brazil, and the hiring of acquisitions representatives to work with local dealers and exchange sources. The Descriptive Cataloging Division inaugurated the use of preliminary catalog cards produced by the regional office in Rio de Janeiro. The Rio office also produced the first issues of the bimonthly *Accessions List: Brazil.*

Cooperating libraries began reporting their current acquisitions from Andorra, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City. Reports of titles published in China, Korea, and the United States were also searched and, if the Library had not already obtained the items, they were acquired and cataloged. Since the beginning of NPAC in 1966 more than 1.1 million reports have been searched and orders have been placed for 229,000 titles not previously acquired.

The NPAC appropriation for fiscal 1975 covered mandatory salary increases and provided some additional funds to cope with inflation but did not permit expansion of the program. The estimated allocation of funds for the year is illustrated by the following table:

	Amount available	*Percentage of total*
Acquisitions of library materials	$1,126,655	12
Cataloging and classification	6,780,273	72
Card printing and distribution	808,451	9
Administration and services	628,242	7
Total	9,343,621	100

In August 1974 the *PL-480 Newsletter* became the *Foreign Acquisitions Program Newsletter.* Since 1968 participants and observers alike have recognized that excess Public Law 480 currencies were steadily disappearing. First Indonesia, then Israel, Yugoslavia, and, most recently, Sri Lanka disappeared from the list of countries in which local currencies were available under Public Law 83-480. In Indonesia and Sri Lanka cooperative acquisitions arrangements subsequently replaced the former arrangements. A technical change in the availability of Indian rupees also removed India from the roster, although a certain amount of "excess" currency remained. The Library expects the India program to continue without interruption, but the term *P.L.-480* has become inaccurate as a description of the multiple-copy acquisitions programs administered by the Library of Congress. The phrase "Spe-

cial Foreign Currency Program" has supplanted it.

The Middle East program suffered a temporary setback when a fire in the summer of 1974 caused extensive damage to the Cairo office. Working out of space lent by the U.S. Embassy, the staff was able to continue acquiring and distributing publications with only minor interruption. Rehabilitation of the office was completed by November 1974 and operations were soon back to normal. Acting on recommendations by the Association of Research Libraries' Committee on the Middle East, the Library revised the list of Middle East program participants, dropping four institutions and adding five others.

The South Asia program added six libraries for a total of 25, following a restructuring which not only allowed them to receive either comprehensive or basic sets in the languages of their choice but also cut costs significantly and made participation possible on a greatly reduced scale. With nearly 4,000 entries supplied during its first full year, the program for preparing cataloging copy in New Delhi has appreciably accelerated the printing and distribution of cards for Indian publications.

A complex of economic, political, and administrative problems in Bangladesh continued to make the acquisition of new materials difficult. After several investigative trips to Dacca by the New Delhi staff, it was concluded that the only feasible method of identifying and procuring publications was through an LC representative on the spot. A contract agent was appointed and prospects for success seemed good enough to warrant the revival of a dollar-funded cooperative program. The Overseas Operations Division circularized participants in the previous program and obtained sufficient commitments to ensure implementation in fiscal 1976.

The responsibility for Malaysian acquisitions was transferred to a firm in Kuala Lumpur and in January 1975 the *Accessions List: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei* was renamed the *Accessions List: Southeast Asia.*

Three field directors returned to the Library for consultation during the year: Rodney G. Sarle in July and Jerry R. James in November 1974, and John C. Crawford in June 1975. Mr. Sarle was on temporary duty in Washington to study and draft a response to the report on NPAC by the House Committee on Appropriations' Surveys and Investigations staff. Submitted to the committee in February 1975, a summary of his findings was reproduced in a committee print.

Local artists, in cooperation with the Library's Publications Office, produced strikingly distinctive

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Library of Congress receipts through regional acquisitions programs

	Source			Form of material					
Program	Purchase	Gift	Exchange	Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous	Total fiscal 1975	Total fiscal 1974
Eastern Africa	16,577	1,583	10,592	1,317	16,058	10,368	1,009	28,752	34,579
Southeast Asia [1]	16,278	324	949	1,315	7,309	8,836	91	17,551	22,174
Brazil	8,669	3,135	13,490	3,993	3,873	16,440	988	25,294	23,333
Total	41,524	5,042	25,031	6,625	27,240	35,644	2,088	71,597	80,086

[1] Acquisitions statistics for the Library of Congress only; total multiple copies acquired in fiscal 1975 through the NPAC Southeast Asia Program for 10 participants including the Library of Congress were as follows:

Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous	Total fiscal 1975	Total fiscal 1974
13,622	61,717	62,881	2,220	140,440	151,843

Special Foreign Currency Program
Pieces acquired for the Library of Congress and other participants, including English-language programs

	Fiscal year 1975						
	Commercial and institutional publications			Government publications			
Country	Newspapers	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total fiscal 1975	Total to date
Egypt	75,432	27,121	24,486	9,043	2,085	138,167	[1] 2,696,726
India (includes Sikkim & Bhutan)	105,689	421,882	98,834	158,858	14,500	799,763	[1] 10,051,47[illegible]
Indonesia							[2] 992,336
Israel							[3] 1,664,777
Nepal	8,217	18,125	2,495	800	306	29,943	[4] 314,214
Pakistan	46,962	78,953	17,433	21,515	1,024	165,887	[1] 2,476,472
Poland	26,600	30,100	15,300			72,000	[5] 293,020
Sri Lanka							[6] 153,382
Yugoslavia							[7] 1,082,707
Total	262,900	576,181	158,548	190,216	17,915	1,205,760	19,725,108
Beginning July 1973, the Public Law 480 program in Sri Lanka became a dollar-funded cooperative acquisitions program procuring publications for the Library of Congress and 17 other participants. Acquisitions for the year were:							
Sri Lanka	7,915	4,357	2,035	2,457	108	16,872	31,304

[1] From January 1962-date
[2] From July 1963 through June 1969
[3] From July 1963 through June 1973
[4] From July 1965
[5] From January 1972
[6] From July 1966 through June 1973
[7] From March 1967 through June 1973

English-language program acquisitions
July 1, 1974–June 30, 1975

	Commercial and institutional publications		Government publications		
Country	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total
Egypt		897		300	1,197
India	91,035	3,136	8,119	294	102,584
Pakistan	39,786	3,861	947		44,594
Total	130,821	7,894	9,066	594	148,375

new covers for all the overseas accessions lists.

As in previous years, the Library gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of the Department of State both in Washington and abroad. In addition to providing administrative support to the Library's overseas centers, the department also forwarded information about new titles and assisted in procurement of publications from many areas of the world.

Selection

Examining incoming books, deciding which titles and how many copies will be added to the collections, determining the type of processing, and establishing the appropriate priorities for those receiving printed card cataloging are among the more familiar activities of the Selection Office. A less familiar function is the discarding of books and periodicals that have already been cataloged and placed on the shelves. Pruning deadwood is essential to the healthy growth not only of a tree but also of a library, especially one as large, complex, and crowded as the Library of Congress. Deadwood signifies the multiple copies of editions superseded by later ones, excess copies of once popular novels, and duplicate sets of serials seldom consulted. It is to this task that the selection staff addresses itself whenever other duties permit. The discarding of monographs is fairly easy. One can tell at a glance whether the items to be removed are true duplicates and whether those remaining on the shelves are in good condition. As a result, the weeding of several classes was rapidly completed. Serials, on the other hand, present considerable difficulty and progress is much slower. Sets must be cross-checked to be sure that the one retained is as complete as possible. This sometimes involves filling gaps with items from discarded sets or substituting sound volumes for worn ones. The rewards are substantial: cancellation of redundant subscriptions; reduction of binding outlays; correction of collating, binding and labeling errors; and, not least, the recapture of badly needed space. In fiscal 1975 the selection staff cleared 2,145 three-foot shelves and the remaining volumes were left in better order.

Purchases

Coping with the soaring cost of library materials and with fluctuating exchange rates occupied much of the Order Division's attention. Funds available for the increase of the Library's collections were stretched to the limit in the effort to keep pace with the upward trend. Blanket-order arrangements throughout the world were monitored and refined and specifications for both the general and law blanket orders were translated into Spanish, French, and Arabic to improve understanding of their terms and conditions. New arrangements were negotiated with dealers in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Korea, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Panama, Syria, and Turkey.

The fourth scheduled task of the Library Order Information System, implemented in September 1974, now maintains the master listing of subscription orders and provides vendors and the Library's recommending officers with notices of cancellation. Functional and technical design specifications have been completed for the fifth and final task—computer production of all fiscal records and forms, control of invoices being processed, and provision of statistics on orders placed and payments made.

At the XX Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials in Bogota, Robert C. Sullivan, chief of the Order Division, participated in its discussions as a member of the Acquisitions Committee. He served during the year as chairman of the Resources Section of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division and as cochairman of Subcommittee 37 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Committee Z-39, which is drafting a standard for reporting micropublishing statistics.

Jennifer V. Magnus, assistant chief of the division, compiled the list, *Third World Bookdealers*, now being distributed by the American Library Association. She continued her work as chairman of ANSI Committee Z-39, Subcommittee 36, to develop a standard order form. Comments are being received on the sixth draft, on which the standard will be based.

Letters of Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, Chester A. Arthur, Robert Morris, and Henry Clay were among the noteworthy items acquired through the Special Reserve Fund.

Exchanges

Although it had been assumed that worldwide economic trends would adversely affect the publishing

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programs of agencies and institutions, there were increases in half of the categories of nonpurchase acquisitions. These occurred despite a concerted effort to eliminate duplication of sources and cancel unproductive exchanges. At the close of fiscal 1975 there were 12,621 active exchanges, including 740 new ones, as follows: African-Asian, 4,008; American-British, 3,272; European, 2,605; and Hispanic, 2,736.

The cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia and the establishment of new regimes there, the union of Sikkim with India, the granting of independence to Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, and strained relations between the United States and other governments were among the political events in the "third world" affecting the Library's exchanges. Japan supplied almost one-third of the publications received from the African-Asian area, followed by India, South Africa, China, Korea, and Malaysia. In the American-British sector, receipts from Great Britain and Ireland rose slightly and those from the West Indies more than doubled. In Europe, the Western nations and the Soviet Union increased the number of publications sent.

The Hispanic Exchange Section completed the conversion of its files to a system affording easier access and more effective utilization. Questionnaires identified 39 major and 52 minor subject areas of interest to Latin American and Iberian institutions, and lists of titles available to them on exchange were mailed at the rate of one a week. The Keysort files made it possible for the section to supply readily to those units of the Library requesting them accurate lists of Latin American art museums, Argentine ecological institutions, Brazilian colleges of arts and letters, and Portuguese official exchange agencies.

The Federal Documents Section sent copies of 2,800 publications to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for possible inclusion in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications.* The 1973 issue of *Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress: A Selective Checklist,* compiled by the section, was published in the summer of 1974.

In collaboration with the MARC Development Office, the State Documents Section began converting data for the annual index of the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* to machine-readable form. The new methodology is expected to eliminate the overtime work required under the old system and expedite the appearance of the index. The number of state documents received increased by more than 16 percent.

Documents Expediting Project

This project is a centralized service that acquires for its members U.S. government publications which are not available either through the Government Printing Office or the agency that issues them and are not part of the depository distribution system. Formerly sponsored by the ALA Joint Committee on Government Publications, the Association of Research Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, and the American Association of Law Libraries, it has been a unit in the Federal Documents Section of the Exchange and Gift Division since 1968. With eight new members—the Colorado State Library, Florida International University, Harvard College, University of Idaho, Southern Methodist University, Stetson University, the U.S. Department of Justice Library, and the College of William and Mary—the number of subscribers increased to 144 university, public, and special libraries in 45 states and the District of Columbia. They received over one-half million publications through the automatic distribution system and submitted nearly 1,000 special requests a month. Of these, 76 percent were filled by supplying the desired material and 10 percent by providing information on the source of supply.

Gifts

Among the noteworthy materials received as gifts or deposits were the personal papers of Alexander Graham Bell, which include his laboratory notebooks and a photographic archive. The Charles P. Taft papers were an important increment to the Taft family archives in the Manuscript Division. There were significant additions to the papers of Horace L. Traubel, Reinhold Niebuhr, Charles H. Bohlen, Joseph Alsop, and Kurt Vonnegut and music manuscripts were added to both the Elie Siegmeister and Ernest Bloch collections. From the American Film Institute, Frank Capra, Paramount Pictures, Hal Roach Studios, and Twentieth Century-Fox came many reels of film to enlarge the motion picture collection. Garry Trudeau's original drawings of "Doonesbury" were also welcome addi-

tions to the Library's holdings. Some of these, as well as other gifts, are mentioned in chapter three and described more fully in issues of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR) made a grant to the Library of Congress in December 1974 for a pilot study called COMARC (Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging), which could result in an expansion of the bibliographic services offered to other libraries through automated means. Libraries throughout the country are already using Library of Congress MARC data as input to their automated systems, but since MARC coverage is limited, in many cases they encode and transcribe the cataloging copy from LC printed cards, proofsheets, and entries in the *National Union Catalog.* Librarians have been aware of the advantages to be gained if the Library of Congress could accept their records in machine-readable form, remove the duplicates, compare them with the Official Catalog, update them for consistency when required, and redistribute them through the MARC Distribution Service. The CLR grant will make this possible for a test period. Participants will be selected on the basis of the completeness of the data content of their records and their adherence to the MARC format. They will contribute and receive records free of charge during the project; others may purchase them from the MARC Distribution Service. To date, the Washington State Library and the Information Dynamics Corporation have been selected for participation and have accepted the invitation.

The MARC Development Office coordinated the Library's efforts in connection with the CONSER (Conversion of Serials) project to build a national serials data base. The contract between CLR, which is managing the project, and the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), which is providing the systems capability, was signed in December 1974. Changes in the MARC serials format required to serve the needs of all participants, including the National Serials Data Program and the National Library of Canada, were approved by the ALA Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information, a tabular presentation of the complete format was distributed, and an extensive editing guide was prepared for publication. Documents setting forth the agreed-upon bibliographic practices were issued and a terminal-operating manual was circulated for comments. Programming to convert LC/MARC records to the new format was completed and a tape of 14,428 serial records was sent to OCLC in May 1975 for loading into its file. This file, along with that of the Minnesota Union List of Serials, will serve as the base file for the CONSER project.

The National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress concluded an agreement in November 1974 for the nonexclusive exchange and distribution of each country's current imprints in machine-readable form. Specifications have been defined for the minor modifications that will allow the Canadian MARC records to be more easily processed by U.S. systems. The tapes will be available through the MARC Distribution Service. Negotiations for similar arrangements are under way with the Bibliothèque nationale and the National Library of Australia.

Under a pilot project, the New York Public Library is sending machine-readable reports of its current acquisitions to the *National Union Catalog* for posting in the *Register of Additional Locations.* Replacing the former system of reporting on cards, the first phase of the project is confined to reports of monographic publications that have LC card numbers from the 1956 series to date.

Because of the crucial role a machine-readable authority file will play in a national bibliographic service, priority is being given to the development of an authority system. With contractual support from the Washington State Library and a firm of subcontractors, the MARC system for processing name authority records has been modified. Work is proceeding on a general book-catalog system that will include the capability to generate cross references from machine-readable authority files based on headings present in the bibliographic data.

While awaiting the arrival of cathode-ray-tube terminals with expanded character set and editing capabilities, the automated Process Information File project added access by author/title and title search keys to multiple records displayed consecutively. Access by LC card number to single records in the MARC file has been available since July 1974. Use of the system was extended to 11 units in the Processing and Reference Departments.

There was no letup in the heavy use of the MARC data base for retrieval purposes. Besides the 20 current awareness runs provided each month, numerous

additional listings were supplied to units within the Library as well as to other institutions and organizations. The input of subject-heading data into machine-readable form was modified to allow creation of weekly lists of new and revised subject headings and references for use by an editorial committee in the Subject Cataloging Division, production of reference cards for filing in the Library's catalogs, and generation of reciprocal references as needed. The MARC Serials Project added approximately 10,383 records for serials to the MARC data base, 65 percent of which are in 44 foreign languages, and 16 percent in romanized form for serials in nonroman alphabets.

The first draft of the MARC International Format was completed and made available for distribution by the International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). Drawn up by the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators with the active cooperation of the MARC Development Office, it will be reviewed at an open meeting in Paris in October 1975. The MARC Development Office is also participating in a joint American-Soviet project, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, for the development and testing of a common communications format.

CATALOGING

At the 1975 annual conference of the ALA in San Francisco, 10 members of the Processing Department staff made themselves available for consultation on such topics as interpretation of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR), the CONSER project, new developments in subject headings and classification, Cataloging in Publication (CIP), and other topics of mutual concern. Denominated "Cataloging in Person," the effort was an overwhelming success and will be continued.

Joseph H. Howard, formerly chief of the Serial Record Division, was appointed assistant director for cataloging, to succeed C. Sumner Spalding, who retired at the end of January 1975. In May of the same year the office of the assistant director assumed from the Descriptive Cataloging Division the responsibility for editing *Cataloging Service*, issued since 1945 as a means of communicating to other libraries information about LC cataloging and classification practices. Titles completed for printed catalog cards numbered approximately 239,000, a small increase over fiscal 1974.

Cataloging in Publication

Begun in July 1971, this program has processed over 50,000 titles, handling a record 20,500 during fiscal 1975. There are now 967 cooperating firms: 82 college and university presses, 18 federal agencies, and 867 trade publishers and scholarly reprint houses. Program manager William A. Gosling visited firms and addressed groups in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania to further CIP interests. He and Carol A. Nemeyer, senior associate, Association of American Publishers, spoke on the development and current status of the U.S. CIP program at the June 1975 session of the Workshop on Cataloguing in Toronto, with Mr. Gosling emphasizing librarians' views of the program and Mrs. Nemeyer representing those of publishers. The session was sponsored jointly by the Canadian Library Association and the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries. The *Cataloging in Publication Progress Report*, originally designed to inform publishers of adjustments in routines and librarians of program activities, ceased publication with July 1974. These purposes can now be served more effectively through letters sent directly to publishing houses and through articles in *Cataloging Service* and the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*.

Machine-Readable Cataloging

Two innovations significantly affecting the MARC Editorial Division were the adoption in September 1974 of the revised chapter six of the AACR, incorporating the provisions of the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications* and the implementation in March 1975 of the Card Automated Reproduction and Distribution System (CARDS). The use in the revised chapter six of unique punctuation and spacing conventions to identify elements of bibliographic description facilitates the conversion of foreign-language records into the MARC format. Under CARDS, the catalog cards for those bibliographic entries currently being added to the MARC data base are printed from the MARC tapes via photo-

composition, thus eliminating the duplication of effort which existed when these cards were also produced by the Government Printing Office. The number of languages covered continued to expand with the addition to English and French of German, Spanish, and Portuguese monographs with imprint dates of 1975 and subsequent years. There are now over one-half million records in the MARC data base. Barbara J. Roland, chief of the MARC Editorial Division, addressed the topic "Feasibility Implementation in Action" at the November 1974 National Symposium on the Expanding Potential of Word Processing, sponsored by the National Archives and Records Service.

Descriptive Cataloging

With its organizational phase successfully completed, the project to prepare a second edition of the Anglo-American cataloging code accelerated. Paul W. Winkler, formerly LC's principal descriptive cataloger, assumed his duties as editor in January 1975. Elizabeth L. Tate, chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, succeeded C. Sumner Spalding, retired, as LC representative to the Joint Steering Committee and liaison for the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee. Robert M. Hiatt, assistant to the assistant director for cataloging, became the deputy representative. After identifying the differences between the North American and British texts, the editor and associate editor made good progress in reconciling those that are editorial in nature and in analyzing those that are substantive. The Reference Department and the Law Library are participating in studying the suggestions for changes received from several sources. Mrs. Tate gave the opening address at the seminar on the revised *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, sponsored by Brigham Young University.

Since international standards of bibliographic description are today an important element in code development, the Descriptive Cataloging Division welcomed the opportunity to work with the Rare Book and Special Collections Division on the content of the standard for the description of early books and with the Serial Record Division on the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) for serials. Although there is still no accepted international standard for the description of nonprint materials, the basic concepts, extrapolated from the ISBD for monographs, were incorporated into the revision of chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, drafted by B. R. Tucker, the LC principal descriptive cataloger. The revised chapter, entitled "Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials," was approved by the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee and the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing in April 1975. It will be issued as a separate by ALA shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

Approximately 42 percent of the new titles cataloged were in foreign languages. Bandjoun, Kaje, and Warrau were added to the list during the year.

At the request of the Music Library Association, the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division in April 1975 began a pilot experiment to provide analytical entries for sound recordings. Entries not exceeding 15 per recording will be provided for collections of classical music, including those with collective titles and works by more than one composer. The Audiovisual Section cataloged all of the titles submitted by the National Audiovisual Center.

Two projects for searching titles that cooperating libraries reported as not covered by LC cataloging were inaugurated by the Shared Cataloging Division in January 1975. Current U.S. titles are being reported by 12 libraries, Chinese and Korean titles by 11. The several acquisitions control files were weeded, converted from main entry to title arrangement, and consolidated, resulting in a saving in both time and space.

Subject Cataloging

Combining such diverse but interacting functions as subject analysis, editorial compilation, and shelflisting, the Subject Cataloging Division increased production in nearly all its activities.

The headings and references in the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* were issued in May 1975 on 98-frame microfiche on an experimental basis. The microform was prepared for use in a 12-month pilot study to assess user receptivity, to investigate microforms suitable for use in a technical processes environment, and to determine whether publication of reference tools in continuously updated microform editions at regular intervals is feasible. The pilot study and the experimental offering of the subject headings list in microform were ini-

tiated as part of a continuing effort by the Library to disseminate its bibliographic products as quickly as possible. This microfiche edition was also selected by the Government Printing Office as the first publication to be distributed in that format to depository libraries in a program to determine if microform will be as acceptable as inkprint for selected U.S. documents.

The division began providing alternate numbers for bibliographies which the Library of Congress shelves in class Z, another evidence of its concern for serving the library community through centralized cataloging techniques. Subject headings were updated: AEROPLANES was changed to AIRPLANES, the dichotomy of WOMAN versus WOMEN was eliminated with only the latter retained, and CHRISTIAN EDUCATION was established in response to the comment that the heading RELIGIOUS EDUCATION had been made to serve both a general and a special function. The names of British counties were updated in List 174 of *LC Classification–Additions and Changes.*

The General Law portion of class K was completed and is now undergoing editorial review and formatting. The federal portion of subclass KE (Law of Canada), and the sections for 11 of the 12 provinces and territories were also completed. The section for Quebec is being prepared by Guy Tanguay of the Université de Sherbrooke. The American Law schedule was applied to 3,811 current titles, 2,980 older works, and 129 legal periodicals. As monographs and treatises on American law are retrospectively cataloged, microfilm copy of the entries is made available to other libraries.

The project to replace temporary shelflist cards with permanent printed ones was completed in the spring of 1975 with the aid of two work-study students from Kalamazoo College. Among the division's visitors was an Iranian librarian who spent three weeks mastering Library of Congress practices to be applied in the Teheran Book Processing Centre. Edward J. Blume, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, was elected vice chairman and chairman-elect of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

Decimal Classification

For the first time in its history the Decimal Classification Division topped the 100,000 mark, surpassing its previous high by over 10 percent and setting a new record for titles classified. The number of titles per hour worked was 4.20–an increase of 8.5 percent. Coverage included virtually all titles in English and French and a growing number in German, Spanish, and Portuguese. In addition, 8,400 audiovisual titles were assigned decimal classification numbers by the Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Development of the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* continued, together with a revision and updating of the index. The Editorial Policy Committee met at the Library in November 1974 and April 1975, approving drafts of numerous schedules and remanding others for further study. Volume 3, number 6/7, of *Dewey Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions* was prepared for publication. The coordination of effort previously established with the *British National Bibliography*, the *Australian National Bibliography*, and *Canadiana* was uninterrupted.

At a regional workshop on national bibliography held in November 1974 in Georgetown, Guyana, it was decided that four English-speaking countries of the Caribbean would start producing national bibliographies of their current imprints, and that there would also be a cumulated regional bibliography combining all four. It was agreed that the five bibliographies would be in classified sequence following the 18th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification.* The countries are Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana, and Jamaica.

Benjamin A. Custer, chief of the Decimal Classification Division, described the division's activities at a meeting in Denver of the Colorado Library Association in October 1974.

Cataloging Instruction

Continuing a trend that began in 1968, most of the students in the cataloging instruction program–87 percent–enrolled in specialized courses designed to teach catalog-related skills rather than cataloging per se, as the chart on page 23 illustrates. Among the courses offered were catalog use, filing, intermediate cataloging for processing assistants, introduction to the Anglo-American cataloging rules, introductory course for preliminary catalogers, orientation to international standard bibliographic description, and specialized procedures for descriptive catalogers. Of the 264 students, 207 were from ten divisions of the

	Number of students	*Hours of instruction*	*Percent of students*	*Percent of instruction*
Cataloging and cataloging procedures	34	349	13	46
Job skills for the cataloging supp[illegible]taff	112	321	42	42
Catalog use	118	88	45	12

Processing Department, 53 from eight divisions of the Reference Department, two from the Copyright Office, and two from the library of the Supreme Court.

PROCESSING SERVICES

The bibliographic production and control activities of the department, including the construction and development of the LC card and book catalogs and the distribution of catalog information to other libraries and institutions, are the responsibility of the assistant director for processing services and his staff.

Cataloging Distribution

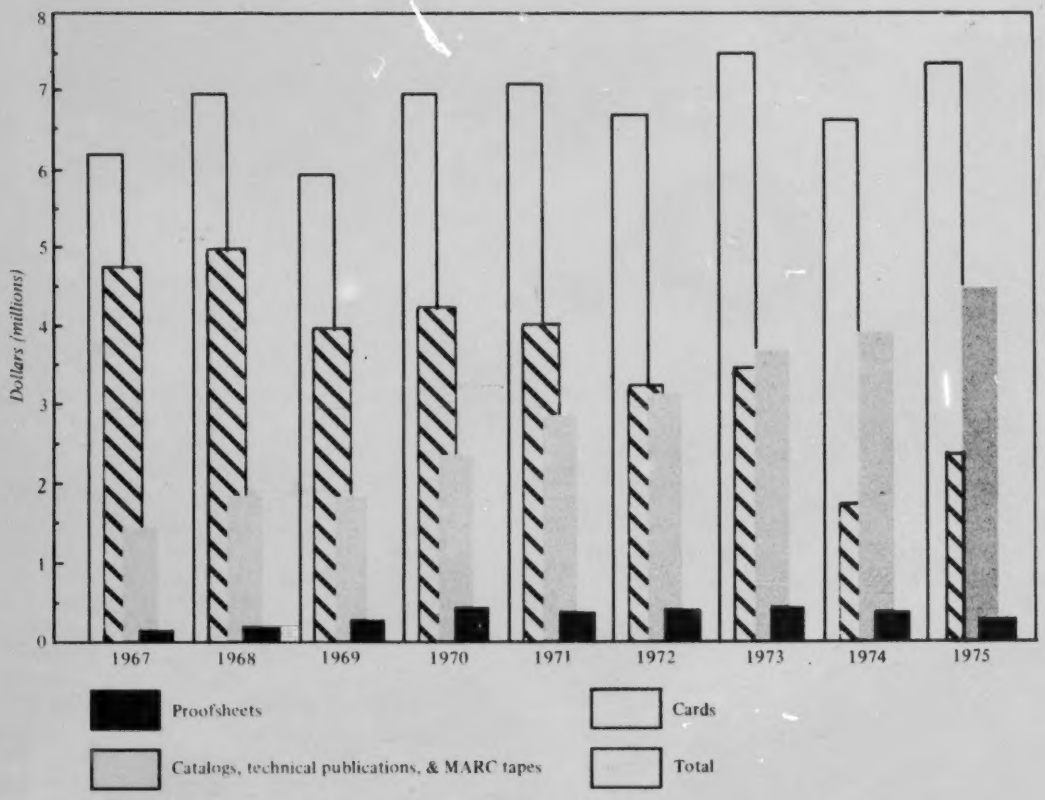
In February 1975 the Card Division was renamed the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) Division to reflect more accurately the division's expanded role as distributor of the Library's cataloging in a variety of physical forms—MARC tapes, microforms, printed catalog cards, proofsheets, book catalogs, and technical publications. The CDS Division will be, as the Card Division has been, the channel through which the sum total of the cataloging generated, collected, and assembled at the Library is made available to networks, technical processing centers, commercial processing firms, libraries, research institutes, and individual users in this country and abroad.

As the use of LC cataloging has continued to grow, demand for the cataloging data has emphasized the need for primary bulk distribution rather than secondary distribution in the form of individual card orders. In response to this need, the cataloging distribution service will emphasize the initial dissemination of the cataloging data base to regional centers and other national network nodes for better library and information service.

This development in no way implies that the Library will neglect the direct sale to libraries of individually ordered catalog card sets. On the contrary, the Library will continue to sell individual sets to any person or any organization wishing to buy them, and manpower and funding for this service will be kept as high as the volume of individual card orders will support.

When the CDS Division began the photocomposition of catalog cards for newly cataloged or recataloged MARC titles on March 24, 1975, the branch of the Government Printing Office located in the division ceased Linotype composition of MARC cards. The effect of this changeover in a printing procedure of such very long standing was that in a matter of a few weeks the GPO branch found it necessary to reduce its staff of Linotype operators and proofreaders by 10 positions and was contemplating further reductions at the close of the fiscal year. Quite by accident, the beginning date of this new procedure in the preparation of catalog cards, at least for those titles to be included in the MARC data base, all but coincided with the anniversary date of the distribution of MARC records, for on the next day, March 25, the CDS Division completed its sixth year of providing machine-readable records for monographs, serials, films, and maps cataloged by the Library of Congress. Thus, with the original photocomposition of catalog cards using the MARC tapes, the Library moved another step forward in the utilization of these computer-generated records. As the MARC system expands to include titles cataloged in languages other than English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, the use of the photocomposition process in the preparation of cards will also expand.

Four terminals were installed in the CDS Division during the latter half of the fiscal year and the



Sales
Fiscal years 1967 to 1975

searching of the MARC data base for card orders submitted without the LC card number began in May 1975. As a result, there arose the question of what should be done with the large searching catalog that occupies most of the floor space in Building 159 E at the Navy Yard Annex. It seemed clear that newly printed cards, representing titles in the MARC data base, that could be searched through terminals should no longer be filed into the catalog. This step significantly decreased its growth at a time when it was threatening to exceed the confines of the building.

The CDS Division exhibited its wares at the midwinter and annual conferences of the American Library Association and, by invitation, at the Washington conference of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Card Catalogs

The functions of managing the card catalogs and publishing them in book form were separated in 1970, thus making the present Catalog Management Division five years old in fiscal 1975. The principal projects of the quinquennium were the expansion of the Main and Official Catalogs. Another five years may witness their closing, for 1980 is the projected date when, if everything goes well, all current cataloging will be in machine-readable form, retrievable

on-line by means of cathode-ray-tube terminals. As a result, the existing card catalogs could be closed and possibly disposed of by revising their filing and printing them as books or in microform.

The inauguration in March 1975 of initial printing—by means of photocomposition and offset reproduction—of newly cataloged titles added to the MARC data base makes possible the production not only of unit catalog cards for stock and depository distribution but also of cards with overprinted headings for filing in the Library's card catalogs.

The Far Eastern Languages Catalog, expanded by 240 trays during last fiscal year, was expanded again this year by another 120 trays. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections files were enlarged by 20 trays and minor expansions were effected in the Main and Official Catalogs. The Process Information Unit answered 73,374 inquiries during fiscal 1975 and cables for terminals were installed in furtherance of the project to automate the Process Information File.

As the year ended, staff of the Catalog Management and MARC Editorial Divisions exchanged visits for orientation in each other's procedures. Patricia S. Hines, assistant chief of the Catalog Management Division, served during the year as a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Subcommittee of the ALA Office for Library Personnel Resources.

Catalogs in Book Form

The growing interest in Chinese affairs over the past decade has resulted in increasing demands from scholars for fuller and prompter coverage of Chinese publications. Most pressing has been the need for libraries to find a means of sharing their cataloging, thus avoiding costly duplication of effort. Reliance on LC printed cards presented two difficulties: first, the Library's acquisitions policies are not necessarily identical with those of other institutions; second, printing Chinese characters involves time-consuming processes which delay the appearance of the catalog cards. After extensive consultation with the Association for Asian Studies, especially with its Committee on East Asian Libraries, it was agreed to make available through a monthly bibliography the cataloging done since January 1, 1975, by the Library of Congress and 12 other major U.S. East Asian libraries selected by the committee. The first issue of the *Chinese Cooperative Catalog* appeared early in calendar 1975, listing 893 monographs and serials represented by photographed catalog cards from the cooperating libraries, arranged alphabetically by romanized title. Each card is presented in its entirety and the image is reduced only 25 percent to preserve the legibility of the Chinese characters and facilitate copying. This acquisitions, cataloging, and reference tool is the Library's response to an urgent need.

The automated system which uses the MARC data base to produce cards for the book catalogs prints not only the main entry cards but also headings for each added entry, cross reference, series, and subject entry in English and French. The data base will be expanded to cover other languages. Computer-produced cards first appeared in the June 1975 issue of the *National Union Catalog*. With the January-March 1975 issue, *Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects* in the catalog series was renamed the *Subject Catalog* to correct the implication that it is concerned only with books, because serials, maps, and other library materials are also included. The 1974 annual of *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*, containing 1,066 pages, was the largest to date—evidence of its increasing contribution to music librarianship. The initial issue of *Monographic Series*, announced last year, contained 21,000 entries for more than 12,000 series published throughout the world.

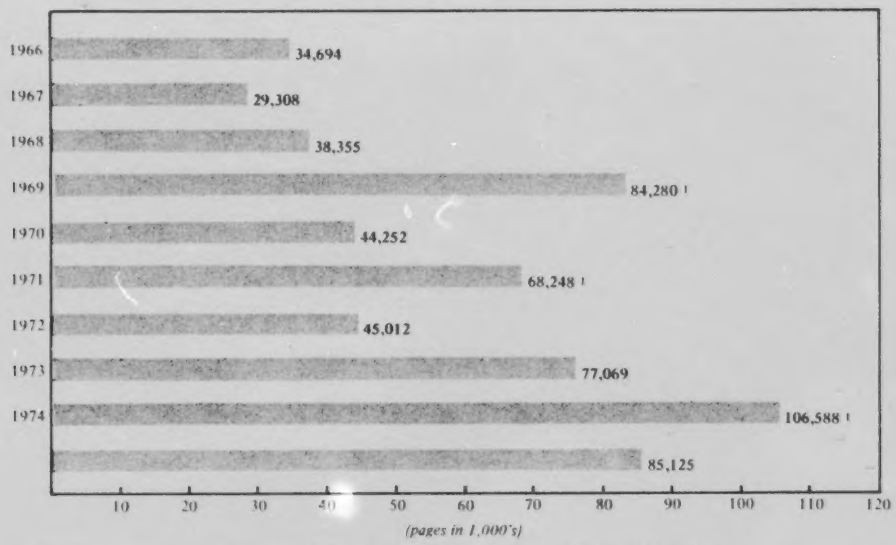
Compiled in the Descriptive Cataloging Division from reports provided by other U.S. repositories, the 1973-74 volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* is the 12th in a continuing series designed to bring under bibliographic control manuscripts housed permanently in American institutions that are open regularly to scholars. It describes over 2,100 collections in 163 archives, historical societies, and libraries, 39 of which are reporting holdings for the first time, bringing the total number located to 33,400 in 920 institutions.

The period under review witnessed several milestones in the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*' patient but steady progress through the alphabet. With the completion of most of the letter "O," approximately two-thirds of the entries, a psychological hurdle was surmounted. By any measure the project has scaled the mountain of cards and is now beginning the descent.

During fiscal 1975 the project advanced its editorial work from Massachusetts to Östlind, Josef.

On this journey many states and other political jurisdictions were encountered; for example, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York—one of the largest files—North Carolina, North Dakota, and Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, and Norway. Along the way were such personages as Molière and Mozart and the easily confused Mayers and Meyers, Millers and Müllers were encountered.

By the end of the year 398 volumes had been published, with coverage through Międzynarodny, another 16 volumes were being printed, and the total number of edited cards since the project's beginning stood at 7.1 million.



Pages of camera copy prepared by the Catalog Publication Division
Fiscal years 1966-1975

1 Reflects preparation of quinquennial cumulations.

Serials

The first serials were newspapers, since the first printed newspaper appeared in 1609 and the earliest periodicals not until 1665. The last category of serials to be cataloged by the Library of Congress however, was newspapers. The Serial Division had proposed that its collection of papers be brought under better control and the Serial Record Division joined in devising procedures to do so. As a result, the Serial Division cataloged the titles already in its custody, under the technical supervision of Serial Record catalogers. The bibliographic data is now being developed to meet the requirements for automation, which will permit input into the CONSER project as well as the production of catalog cards.

A minor change in the Anglo-American cataloging rules, reported in bulletins 110 and 112 of *Cataloging Service*, was made in anticipation of the adoption of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials. The ISBD(S) was published in 1974 at the recommendation of the Joint Working Group of the Committee on Cataloguing and the Committee on Serial Publications of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). It was issued with the recognition that serials cataloging is in a transitional stage and that, after a period of use and interpretation, the text would be revised to appear as a first standard edition.

In preparation for this revision, comments, additions, and amendments appropriate to the successful application of ISBD(S) were requested by IFLA from national cataloging agencies and committees. In response, a concerted effort was made in the United States and Canada to assess the ISBD(S) with regard to its capability for uniform interpretation, compatibility with the *Guidelines for ISDS* (International Serials Data System), and potential as a framework for incorporation into a revised chapter seven of the AACR. To facilitate these efforts, representatives of the ALA Catalog Code Revision Committee, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, and the Library of Congress prepared a position paper on their joint proposals for revision of the ISBD(S). It was presented to the IFLA Joint Working Group in March 1975 in anticipation of a meeting scheduled for October 1975 at which decisions will be made to be used in the editorial revision of a first standard edition of ISBD(S).

A serials librarian, trying to explain to publishers of journals the librarian's side of serials, dubbed *New Serial Titles* (NST) the "tool of tools." During fiscal 1975 the toolmakers prepared the 1971-73 cumulation of NST for publication in the spring of 1975, completed work on the 1971-74 cumulation, and input over 150,000 library locations—an increase of nearly 70 percent. Other members of the Serial Record Division staff cleared 1,350,000 issues, all but 7 percent of them at the accessioning stage.

Designed particularly for the nearly 60 library technicians, with a range of duties that includes editing, reference work, searching, and visible-file cataloging, the division instituted in 1973 a training program and promotion plan to build a more efficient and flexible staff and reduce wasteful turnover by providing not only incentive but also variety of work. A considerable proportion of the staff has become expert in all the duties listed, turnover has been almost halved, and attainment of the dual goal seems within reach.

The staff and functions of the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) were transferred in January 1975 from the Processing Department Office to the Serial Record Division, thus formalizing a working relationship that had already resulted in a coordination of the serial processing functions with the international responsibilities of NSDP as the U.S. representative to the International Serials Data System. The ISDS, established within the framework of the Unesco/Unisist program, is a network of national and regional centers for the creation and maintenance of computer-based data banks containing essential information for the identification of serials. Though not all of them are as yet operational, there are, in addition to NSDP and the central agency in Paris, centers in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, the Soviet Union acting for the COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. The well-attended first meeting of the ISDS centers was held in November 1974 with NSDP as host.

Fulfilling its role as a national center, NSDP continued the systematic registration of serials published in the United States through the assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers to titles cataloged by the three national libraries. In addition, recognizing that the full benefits of the system will be realized only when the ISSN appears on the actual serial issues, a liaison was established to work directly with publishers, encouraging the use of the numbers. With the concurrence of the National Science Foundation, which funded the project, development of a core data base of serials in science and technology was postponed until initiation of the CONSER program.

Robert D. Desmond, assistant chief for management, and Joseph W. Price, assistant chief for national and international operations, served alternately as acting chief of the Serial Record Division until a replacement for Joseph H. Howard was appointed.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH

During fiscal 1975 the Technical Processes Research Office became deeply involved in planning for the future of catalog control in the Library of Congress. On the basis of present projections, an automated system of catalog control using the MARC data base will be operative by 1980. Timely development of this system is contingent on resolution of basic problems relating to hardware, software, staff, and space. The prime attribute of the new system will be flexibility. Users will be able to query the files in many different ways and they will have several options as to the speed, detail, and extent of the response.

Once all current cataloging is being converted to MARC form and automated control has been achieved, it will no longer be justifiable to add new entries to the card catalogs. At that point, the question of the relationship of the old catalogs to the machine data base must be resolved. The most realistic policy would be to treat the MARC data base as complete in itself when establishing name headings, subject headings, and call numbers. Thus, although the closed catalogs would remain indispensable guides to large segments of the Library's collections, for cataloging purposes they would become only reference sources. Eventually, the non-MARC catalog entries could be prepared for publication as a book catalog or in microform.

In the next five or six years these developments will have a major impact on the Library's internal operations and on outside users of its bibliographic products. Therefore, efforts are being made to ensure wide understanding of the consequence of automation. In addition to internal briefings and discussions, presentations have been given at meetings of the Association of Research Libraries, the Michigan Library Association, and the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference. An Advisory Committee on the Future of the LC Catalogs drawn from the ALA/RTSD Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries discussion group was established, meeting for the first time in April 1975. Other meetings and briefings are planned for the coming year.

An analysis of the characteristics of a sample of current catalog records was made as part of the continuing study of dynamic file growth. One of the most interesting findings is that only 4.7 percent of the 1,645 discrete name headings that appeared on 1,000 sample records were incompatible with the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. This evidence of the relatively slight effect of the Library's policy of superimposition is attributable to three factors:

More than 31 percent of the headings were established for the record in hand.

About 30 percent of the "old" headings had been established since 1968, the year *AACR* was adopted.

The vast majority of headings would be established in the same form under either set of rules.

Another study, based on a sample of 6,083 cards drawn from the topical subject part of the LC Official Catalog, estimated that it contains about 681,000 discrete headings when each subdivided form is counted separately. The great difference between this estimate and the 96,000 headings estimated to be in the 8th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* is explained by the fact that the printed list excludes many categories of headings and expressly avoids detailing all of the subdivisions of the headings given. The study also estimated that the topical file contains 348,000 *see* and *see also* references—an average of one for every two headings. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of the headings in the sample revealed, among other things, that more than half had been established since 1959 and one-quarter within the last five years.

Additional studies and projects related to the development of automated catalog control included:

Estimates of the sizes of index files for the Core Bibliographic System.

Performance comparisions of various types of compression keys for searching by name and title.

Evaluation of machine searches using LC subject headings, LC classification numbers, and Dewey decimal numbers.

Design and implementation, in collaboration with the MARC Development Office and the MARC Editorial Division, of a new program for generating statistical reports of manpower costs for MARC input.

Monitoring of a contract to update and enlarge a program for counting data elements in MARC records.

Analysis of the incidence of incorrect International Standard Book Numbers in MARC records.

Estimates of machine-readable titles based on LC copy available from potential participants in the COMARC project.

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The Congressional Research Service

Since 1914 the Congressional Research Service has provided a supplemental and unique staff resource for Members and committees of the Congress. With the skills of a highly educated professional staff and access to a wealth of Library research and reference materials, the Service is able to accommodate an enormous range of congressional requests each year. Staff specialists offer background reports, analyses of bills and of alternative legislative proposals, legal opinions, legislative histories, assistance in hearings and other phases of the legislative process, factual statements, bibliographies, graphics, translations, and a diversity of reference services. Virtually all subjects of interest to the Congress in the performance of their legislative and representative functions are within the purview of requests to CRS.

The Service workload showed a tremendous growth in fiscal 1975. Cleared requests numbered 244,498, topping last year's record high of 202,344 by 21 percent. Significant factors affecting this growth included the increases in major projects for congressional committees, the rising demand for the Service's Issue Briefs, the production of bill factual statements, and the addition of new units and activities in such areas as futures research and ocean and coastal resources. But perhaps more important for the future, the volume of requests was not particularly affected by seasonal fluctuations, reaching an unusually high level during traditionally busy months and for the most part maintaining it throughout the year.

Generally, CRS has become a much larger, more diversified—both in services and methodologies—and more accessible research source in these years and has consciously sought these outcomes. This chapter presents the new services and developments of the past year, especially those related to directives of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, against a backdrop of advances made during the past four years.

NEW SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Section 321 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 was primarily directed to enhancing CRS policy analysis and research support capabilities for the Congress. The act's provisions focus principally on expanding the Service's legislative support for committees, but analytical, legislative support for Members and the continuation of traditional services are stressed as well.

Since fiscal 1971 the Service has proceeded to implement the provisions and intent of the act in numerous ways. Its implementation plan, initiated in fiscal 1972, is nearing completion. It has increased and broadened the scope of its substantive research endeavors for committees, Members, and, more recently, other legislative branch agencies. Its staff has grown to a current total of 741 persons. It has accommodated a diversity of congressional needs, some not widely anticipated five years ago, especially with regard to automated information systems and their products and the provision of

seminar programs on a variety of current public policy issues.

Policy Analysis and Research

The Service has increased its analytical, in-depth work for congressional committees. A visible measure of this progress is the number of major projects that entail analysis, direct or indirect contributions to legislation, and a significant expenditure of researcher time (generally, 10 staff-days or more). Since fiscal year 1973, the number of such projects underway for committees increased each year from 220, to 373, to 500. Coverage was extended this year to 78 percent of all committees and 30 percent of all subcommittees, including 222 projects for House committees, 250 for Senate committees, and 28 for joint committees. Similar major projects for Members and those undertaken in anticipation of congressional needs rose to approximately 107 for each. Overall, the Service worked on 709 major projects during the year, 48 percent more than in fiscal 1974.

Over the past three years the Service has noted a steady rise in congressional requests for projects that require multidisciplinary and therefore interdivisional treatment. More than 100 of these accounted for nearly a fifth of the time spent on this year's major project assignments. They tend to be the most comprehensive and extensive undertakings in CRS, frequently engaging the efforts of several divisions and numerous analysts. For example:

Major contributions were made by some 14 analysts in the American Law, Government and General Research, and Foreign Affairs Divisions to House Judiciary Committee investigations of the politicization of the Department of Justice. A series of background reports were drafted concerning the status of the department and the proposal for a special prosecutor. Additional reports prepared at the committee's request became the core for a lengthy committee print on "Politics and the Administration of Justice."

Over 20 analysts were involved in the compilation, evaluation, and analysis of available materials on the 35 legislative proposals of the Senate "Watergate" Committee and in writing separate reports on each to assist the Senate Government Operations Committee's preparation of a draft bill. Assistance was later provided in drafting questions for witnesses in the Senate hearings on the proposed Watergate Reform Act.

More than 100 man-days were invested in the compilation and in-depth analysis of the positions and public record of vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller, for confirmation hearings held by the House Judiciary Committee. The CRS papers were subsequently published as a committee print.

Comprehensive assistance was provided to the House Select Committee on Committees in hearings and floor debate on H.R. 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974. Several staff members lent extensive assistance to the consideration of energy policy by the House Ways and Means Committee. Congressional investigations of U.S. intelligence agencies generated numerous reports and hearings support from CRS analysts. Additional interdivisional studies were conducted on the techniques of congressional oversight, world food scarcities, and various alternatives for financing the Washington, D.C., Metro system.

For Members, interdivisional teams reported on such subjects as the U.S. materials and food shortages and the federal institutions that monitor materials supplies, the compliance costs of safety laws, the issues related to the Department of Interior's budget for fiscal 1976, the history of the British Official Secrets Act, and the proposed establishment of an Office of Food Administration.

The Service has established various task force and special groups to assist in coordinating interdisciplinary projects and subject areas. Last year a coordinative group was formed to review energy-related requests and projects. Early in 1975 a similar task force was appointed to coordinate Service-wide support to the Members and committees involved with the investigations of U.S. intelligence agencies. To assist with the Senate's National Ocean Policy Study (NOPS), an ad hoc group created by resolution of Congress, the Service set up an independent internal unit, the Ocean and Coastal Resources Project (OCRP), and hired a specialist on marine resources to serve as a consultant to both NOPS and CRS staff members.

A futures team and advisory panel were organized to assist in the identification and analysis of emerging public policy issues. Other responsibilities of the

team include developing working seminars for CRS staff on futures research, designing an information system to meet the future-oriented information needs of Congress, and monitoring the preparation by an outside group of a comprehensive manual on futures research for CRS and the National Science Foundation.

A significant portion of CRS research contributions are found in the short-term, tailored responses it supplies to the Congress. This year some 30,820 requests were answered by substantive reports, memoranda, letters, or in-person consultations.

The Service has made increasing use of the contracting authority it was granted in the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act to respond fully to congressional requests calling for special knowledge, techniques, or facilities not readily available within CRS. Contracts were let for some 34 projects during fiscal 1975, including 23 projects for 14 committees and five for individual Members. Six additional contracts with Congress-wide applications were let for congressional seminars, futures research, and other projects.

As in previous years, contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress in both domestic and foreign affairs. Dominant areas of study included such issues as national health insurance, social security, military pensions and retirement pay, impact of the nongovernmental U.S. media on foreign countries, and effects of U.S. food policy in Latin America. Studies were also made of the mechanics and effects of federal R&D efforts, of the options available in the creation of a federal oceans agency, and of computer simulation modeling.

The 1970 act directed CRS to prepare, at the beginning of every new Congress, lists of subject and policy areas that each committee might profitably pursue in depth. In close coordination with committee staffs, teams of CRS analysts first prepared lists for the 93d Congress and completed a second effort this year for the 94th Congress. Altogether, 165 analysts participated in 35 teams to prepare the 37 lists this year. In most cases, the final product included, at the preference of the committee, a comprehensive analysis of each subject listed.

This effort to assist committees with their advance planning gives CRS staff the opportunity to meet new committee staff members, keep abreast of committee developments, and strengthen and extend CRS-committee liaison arrangements. Plans were developed at the end of the fiscal year to establish a more formal liaison, with one senior analyst serving as the official contact between CRS and each committee.

Automated Information Services

With the assistance of the Library's Information Systems Office, CRS offers modern technological support to congressional offices through the application of the computer to a variety of information processes, including information retrieval, statistical manipulation, and report writing. The support is both direct in offering computer-based facilities to the Congress and indirect in supporting CRS responses to congressional inquiries.

A major effort in the Service's automation program has been the expansion and enhancement of the Legislative Information Display System (LIDS). The facility offers remote computer terminal access to three legislative data files: the legislative data base containing all bills introduced in the current Congress and used for the printed *Bill Digest*; the bibliographic citation file of approximately 75,000 references to CRS reports, official documents, and periodical literature; and the Major Issues File containing briefs on selected key issues of current legislative interest. Early in fiscal 1975 LIDS was supporting a network of 25 cathode-ray-tube (CRT) videoscreen terminals. A dozen of these were distributed among CRS research divisions and reference centers and 13 were in use on a pilot basis by various Senate offices. In May 1975 the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration authorized the procurement of 100 CRT terminals to provide Senate offices access to LIDS.

To respond more rapidly and effectively to a variety of congressional requests, CRS subscribes to a number of external computer data systems. Briefly, these now include the *New York Times* Information Bank, the health field citations of MEDLINE, legal files of the Department of Justice (JURIS), an econometric model of the U.S. economy and other economic data series, a software package allowing analysis of various proposed federal aid-to-education formulas, and an education statistics system known as EDSTAT.

Overview of CRS automation activities is centered in its Information Systems Group (ISG), which coordinates the use of the Service's systems and pro-

vides training and related functions. Among the more ambitious recent ISG activities for the Congress were the analysis and computer programming of keyword indexes to the U.S. Constitution and to the text of a 1974 public law, the analysis and data manipulation of science and technology grant information, the preparation of specialized computer programs to generate reports analyzing the mortgage lending patterns of a major U.S. city, and the initiation of a computer-based indexing thesaurus and bibliographic file for a congressional committee.

Major computer-based products for the Congress available this year included:

Issue Briefs. The Major Issues System, the newest component of LIDS, became officially operational in November 1974 with formal announcements to the Congress by the respective chairmen of the Senate Rules and Administration and House Administration Committees. More than 60,000 printed copies of Issue Briefs have since been supplied to 645 different congressional offices. The briefs are frequently updated with contributions from more than one-third of the Service's subject specialists. By June 30, there were 174 titles available in the system, addressed to specific issues in the fields of economics, education, environment, foreign affairs, government, law, and science. The list of available titles is circulated regularly to all congressional offices. Plans are underway for increased topic coverage and improved cross indexing of Issue Brief materials for easier and still faster access by terminal users.

Factual statements. H.Res. 988, adopted in October 1974, includes a provision directing CRS to prepare for publication as soon as possible in the *Congressional Record* and the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* a 100-word factual subject description of each bill and resolution introduced in the House. The American Law Division prepared descriptions of 12,190 bills and resolutions between January and June 1975. The statements are added to the legislative data component of LIDS and hence are accessible to CRS and congressional offices via CRT terminals.

Terminating program lists. Pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, CRS prepared lists of terminating programs for committees in the 94th Congress. The American Law Division identified 421 programs scheduled to expire in this Congress—260 in 1975 and 161 in 1976—and information on these was stored in an automated file. Thirty-two committees were sent lists of the programs within their respective jurisdictions and the Appropriations and Budget Committees received copies of the comprehensive list. Supporting analytical and documentation materials were included upon request.

The lists are apparently useful for Members as well as committees. More than two dozen offices requested the comprehensive list for the 94th Congress and several requested copies of the entire data base, including programs due to expire as late as 1985.

Seminar Programs

In cooperation with the Advanced Study Program of the Brookings Institution, CRS again sponsored seminars for Members of Congress, this year on the issues of national materials policy, the effect of petro-dollars on the U.S. and world economies, tax policy, the energy crisis and its domestic impact, help for the unemployed, and the federal government and transportation policy. The parallel series of seminars for senior congressional staff, which also featured experts, addressed food scarcity, agricultural policy, U.S. international trade and investment policies, jobs, welfare and the economy, and major trends in energy policy thinking. The series were attended by 102 Members and 382 staff.

Also in cooperation with the Brookings Institution, CRS sponsored for the first time a comprehensive series of three one-day seminars for freshman Members of the 94th Congress. The sessions were held in the Library of Congress during February and March and were designed to brief new Members on a number of key legislative issues before the 94th Congress. These included unemployment and inflation, tax policies and reform, budget and expenditure policies, health care, welfare reform, U.S. defense policy, and such international concerns as energy, food, and relations between the Soviet Union and China.

For Members and their senior staff aides, CRS cosponsored a third annual series of seminars on national growth policy, featuring speakers from the social science research community with professional expertise in issues of urban growth. Attended by

more than 300 persons, the seminars focused on the President's 1974 National Growth Report, changing patterns of urbanization in the United States, growth management techniques, state and local perspectives on national urban growth policy, and related subjects.

Several special seminar programs were held for congressional staff. One on legislative oversight and program evaluation reviewed in three sessions general legislative responsibilities and resources for oversight and evaluation, four legislative committee case studies, and current evaluation methods and projects in the executive branch. More than 100 congressional staff members attended. Two programs on the development of the outer continental shelf and coastal zone management were held at the request of the chairman of the National Ocean Policy Study. Designed for the study's Members, staff, and others with a special interest in ocean policy matters, the seminars were part of a continuing series of working sessions that CRS will hold periodically during the existence of NOPS. Other special programs addressed the future of the economy, modeling technology, and futures research.

The Service's Office of Special Programs coordinated briefings in the fall for congressional offices that had expressed interest in learning more about the Service during the CRS evaluation survey of May 1974. Each briefing included an oral presentation and tour of various CRS offices. Additional briefings were provided upon request throughout the year and, in sum, 150 were held for 350 congressional staff members.

Cooperation With Other Legislative Agencies

To provide the Congress with high quality research and maximum benefit from its information resource agencies, CRS is endeavoring to assist the recently established Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) and to cooperate on projects and information exchanges with the General Accounting Office (GAO).

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (Public Law 93-344), enacted in July 1974, called for the creation of a Congressional Budget Office and authorized its director "to obtain information, data, estimates, and statistics developed by the General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress, and the Office of Technology Assessment, and (upon agreement with them) to utilize their services, facilities, and personnel with or without reimbursement."

Since the CBO director's appointment in February 1975, CRS and CBO staff have held several exchange briefings on the roles and services of the two agencies and the Service has received many research and reference requests from CBO. One CRS information specialist assisted in drafting requests for proposals on the development of automated fiscal-budgetary and legislative scorekeeping information support systems and served as senior technical adviser to the director's staff in meetings with several information systems groups. In addition, he organized and coordinated for CBO a two-day seminar featuring demonstrations of selected fiscal-budgetary automated information systems used by state legislatures.

A CRS senior specialist in American government assisted with the development of specifications for the current Service budget, submitted to the Office of Management and Budget in November 1975, and represented CBO at various meetings dealing with informational resources for budgeting. A senior reference specialist was detailed to CBO for several months to assist in establishing its library and in gaining staff access to CRS reports, bibliographic services, and the *Bill Digest*.

During its first full year of operation, the Office of Technology Assessment frequently called on CRS for substantive research and assistance in monitoring ongoing activities of the staff and its contractors. For example, one senior specialist assisted the OTA materials program by reviewing plans, submissions of contractors, and progress of contracted work. Another has undertaken a comprehensive compilation and analysis of the most important recent studies on national energy policy. Several continuing projects involve the tracking of legislation on such subjects as recycling, technology assessment in general, and the role of OTA. Altogether, 13 major projects were undertaken for OTA; in addition, 919 requests were received for analytical briefs and reports and general reference assistance.

Various CRS analysts have developed close working ties with their counterparts in the General Accounting Office, leading, as appropriate, to regular information exchanges on projects and cooperative efforts. This year, for example, the CRS senior specialist in transportation was asked to confer with GAO analysts on the annual AMTRAK audit; a

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foreign affairs analyst worked with GAO specialists on a study of foreign oil prices; a CRS specialist assisted in preparing a GAO nutrition study; CRS analysts conferred with their GAO counterparts on the issue of clemency for Vietnam veterans; and an oceanography specialist was asked to prepare comments on the GAO study of stratispheric drilling programs in frontier areas of the outer continental shelf.

For the past two years, under contract with GAO, the American Law Division has collected, indexed, and abstracted for publication information on federal and state legislation and federal court litigation pertaining to elections. This project continues but is now under the auspices of the new Federal Elections Commission, which assumed jurisdiction over many aspects of federal elections by provisions of Public Law 93-443.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DIVISION WORK

The Congressional Research Service is organized into eight research divisions plus one reference and one information support division and is headed by the Office of the Director. Highlights of the many accomplishments of each division during fiscal 1975 are briefly described in the following pages.

American Law Division

As in earlier years, the work of this division was notable for both its volume and the range of issues considered. Queries on legal and constitutional issues may arise in connection with any of the subjects within the jurisdiction of all congressional committees and frequently are raised by Members in carrying out their official legislative duties. Considered in the division were questions of constitutional law, international law, and treaties. Constitutional and statutory questions arose in the context of such diverse subject areas as crime, Indian rights, civil rights, elections, abortion, bankruptcy, and congressional committee rights and responsibilities in various situations—for example, compelling testimony of witnesses, securing information from executive branch agencies and the private sector, and other aspects of committee operations.

The division's assistance was requested with respect to many legal problems resulting from the impeachment process and President Nixon's resignation. For example, several reports were prepared on questions relating to President Nixon's rights to various transition benefits and to the ownership, disposition, and control of presidential papers. A report dealing with the constitutionality of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, S. 4016, was read into the *Congressional Record* in the course of Senate debates. Similar studies were requested with respect to the papers of Members of Congress.

The division substantially increased its major project work for congressional committees this year. In addition to contributions to several interdivisional projects, division attorneys assisted committees with numerous specialized reports. These included examinations of the regulations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, legal and constitutional issues raised by the covenant to establish a commonwealth of the Marianas, United States Code provisions within oversight responsibility of the Senate Commerce Committee, enforcement provisions in consumer and safety legislation, regulation of real estate through the taxing power, and contested elections.

Characteristic of the services performed at the request of Members were several memoranda on Member obligations with respect to classified materials, analyses of the legal and constitutional basis for executive agreements and of the powers of congressional committee chairmen, and assistance to a group of Congressmen in drafting a brief amicus curiae for a Supreme Court case involving the constitutionality of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973. In all, the division responded to 16,128 requests.

Pursuant to statutory directive, the American Law Division prepares decennial editions and biennial supplements to *The Constitution of the United States of America - Analysis and Interpretation.* The seventh edition of this volume was published in 1972. The first supplement, including analyses of Supreme Court opinions handed down in 1972 and 1973, was issued in fiscal 1975 and work continued on the collection and analysis of the Court's opinions for inclusion in the second supplement.

The division's legislative documentation section, which compiles the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions,* placed increased emphasis on entering procedural action information at an early

stage. This information is now available to users of the on-line system about 36 hours after the event. *Major Legislation of the 94th Congress*, issued monthly, was revised to include a more detailed table of contents and index. In addition to the new responsibility for preparing factual descriptions of each bill and resolution introduced in the House, the section nearly completed the compilation of hearings and reports of the 93d Congress, prepared some 250 legislative histories, and responded to well over 4,500 requests.

Congressional Reference Division

The past fiscal year was the busiest on record for this division, which handled some 65 percent of all requests directed to CRS. Division staff, including those assigned to the Congressional Reading Room and CRS reference centers, cleared more than 158,000 congressional requests, 18 percent more than last year. Of these, 45 percent were handled on a rush basis. The inquiry workload was particularly heavy in the spring months and reached a remarkable peak of 18,100 in April.

To strengthen the division's ability to provide responsive reference service and make the best use of available resources, on the recommendations of a staff task force that explored several alternative structures, the division was reorganized into small interdisciplinary reference teams composed of both librarians and technical information specialists. Teams for production support on more routine requests and for congressional deliveries were also established. The new organization has increased productivity and improved quality control and communications.

Nearly the entire division staff was involved in major projects on the Rockefeller nomination and Senate and House intelligence committee investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency. Hearings on the Rockefeller nomination engaged division specialists over a period of three and a half months for responses to over 150 requests from the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and the House Judiciary Committee. The intelligence committee investigations prompted some 400 inquiries, consisting of 1,160 discrete reference questions.

Reference support was provided to every committee and Member of Congress on a wide range of legislative issues. The energy crisis, inflation, and the impeachment process were the leading issues. However, housing, medical malpractice insurance, school busing, the ozone layer, the Middle East crisis, congressional reform, campaign financing, extension of the Voting Rights Act, equal credit for women, gun control, the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and privacy were also major topics of congressional concern. Other areas of service included the distribution of over 780 copies of bibliographic information on the high school and college debate topics and some 14,300 kits on various subjects for rapid response to constituent requests.

Members and congressional staff made frequent use of the Congressional Reading Room this year. A total of 6,528 readers visited in person, 31 percent more than last year. Less dramatic increases were noted in the number of hotline telephone reference requests—15,000, compared with over 13,000 in fiscal 1974. Collections of materials related to impeachment and the nomination of Rockefeller for Vice President were assembled and received heavy use in the room.

To accommodate the surge of in-person business in the Reading Room, additional staff was scheduled for Monday through Friday nights, doubling the coverage of all weeknights. Because congressional interns made frequent and heavy use of the Reading Room last summer, arrangements were made during the summer of 1975 to set up the Congressional Intern Center in a separate location with separate staff.

The installation of additional CRT terminals and the *New York Times* Information Bank in the centers, coupled with the formal announcement to the Congress in November of the availability of Issue Briefs, contributed considerably to the increased workload in fiscal 1975. Requests to the Rayburn Center went up 16 percent to 13,849. In the Senate Reference Center, located in the Russell Senate Office Building, 14,270 requests were cleared, an increase of 72 percent over fiscal 1974, and the number of congressional visitors rose by 215 percent. Center staff training congressional staff members in the use of computer equipment find the data banks helpful in their own reference work, especially in providing bibliographic data, Issue Briefs, and lists and digests of legislative bills.

The improvements and expansion of the Senate Reference Center, along with the rise in workload, necessitated the addition of a third permanent staff member. A librarian has also been stationed in the

Longworth Book Room to plan for its eventual conversion to a reference center and supervise its current delivery operations.

Economics Division

In this division also the workload increased substantially during fiscal 1975. Some 15,125 Member, committee, and constituent inquiries were cleared, 32 percent more than in fiscal 1974, including equally high increases in major project work and for committees. Nearly half of all the requests were handled on a rush basis and during several months exceeded 1,500. As might be expected, the twin issues of energy and the economy occupied much of the division's analytical and informational effort. Many of these studies, in the energy field especially, involved interdivisional inputs. Another major commitment of staff resources and time was in support of the new Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office.

A source of special assistance for many requests was the first full year's use of automated economic information systems, including various economic time series, tapes of the 1975 and 1976 federal budgets, and an econometric model of the U.S. economy. All of these were used in CRS analyses of the federal budget, in the development of inflationary impact statements required by recent law, and for a variety of congressional inquiries concerning the possible results of policy proposals. Other studies that were facilitated by access to computer software packages involved an analysis of foreign-exchange market transactions of multinational corporations, a study of the relationship of profit performance to the capital structure of major oil corporations, and the development of a program evaluation system for public works projects.

Access to additional computer packages was obtained, including an energy model and economic charting capability. The CRS contracting authority was used for studies of a proposed national electric power grid system, the economics of commodity shortages, and other subjects.

Division specialists compiled for a Member a survey of 17 major legislative issues and current legislation relating to the economy. Other Member requests involved the impact of several tax cut proposals, the economic effects of lowering the national unemployment rate to 3 percent within 18 months, and the number and funding of consumer protection programs in the federal government. A report was prepared for users of the Consumer Price Index and an analysis made of the results of a questionnaire on investment tax credits for electric utilities.

Appearing in committee prints were division studies on federal anti-inflation policy since 1946, automated guideway public transit systems, alternative economic projections and policies for the 1975 budget, and an extensive compendium of all federal formula grant-in-aid programs. Division staff assisted a housing subcommittee's analysis of block grant formulas, compared two major housing and community development bills, and revised and updated a Joint Economic Committee report on housing programs administered by the federal government.

The many reports prepared on an anticipatory basis for congressional users included reviews of the basic issues and proposals for a national development bank, the availability of homes for middle-income families, tax provisions affecting business investment, marital status as a factor in federal income tax rates, and the current status of general revenue sharing.

Education and Public Welfare Division

The economic decline during fiscal 1975 had a strong influence on the workload of the Education and Public Welfare Division—both increasing it and changing its emphasis. Unemployment insurance, public service jobs, and proposed health insurance for the unemployed all became active legislative concerns stemming directly from the economic downturn.

As in the past, the division continued to work closely with congressional committee staffs in the development of many aspects of social legislation. Division specialists actively participated in the consideration of comprehensive health planning, health manpower, medical malpractice, and the continuing deliberations on national health insurance. Activity in the area of social service and income maintenance programs resulted in calls upon the resources of the division in the areas of social security financing, food stamps, child care, supplemental security income programs, older Americans, manpower programs, and railroad retirement benefits. Education analysts continued to work closely with committee

staffs in monitoring the effects of the 1974 Education Amendments and provided active support to subcommittee staffs with pending legislation concerning vocational, higher, and handicapped education programs. The division specialist in immigration maintained a close working relationship with committee staff throughout congressional deliberations on the Vietnam refugee situation. The division specialists in gun control and drug abuse provided assistance in support of renewed legislative interest in gun control and international narcotics traffic.

Division specialists assisted with committee oversight of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and also provided oversight support in the areas of Medicare and Medicaid. Their contributions appeared in committee prints and reports analyzing pending legislation on health insurance for the unemployed, private pension reform, social services, child nutrition and child care, health manpower, and unemployment compensation. Other division analyses appearing in congressional publications addressed such subjects as medical malpractice, physician salaries in the Veterans Administration, the public assistance budget, drug industry competition, juvenile justice, and international narcotics control.

The need for specialized computer analysis was apparent in a number of areas. In this regard, the Education and Public Welfare Division continued its computer-based study of the funding elements of the 1974 Education Amendments and compared various aid formulas for educational assistance to federally impacted areas and student financial assistance programs. Computer software packages were used to assist in legislative and data analyses of formula grants under the Older Americans Act and for the collation of a survey on national child assistance programs.

The division compiled over 60 multilithed reports and 27 Issue Briefs. The brief prepared on national health insurance was especially popular with congressional offices this year. Overall, the division answered 12,434 requests.

Environmental Policy Division

Responses to 5,304 requests for services in environmental, land use, energy, minerals, agriculture, and related policy areas were made by this division during the year. The energy-related bills introduced in the 94th Congress through June—some 1,000—generated increased assistance to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Ways and Means Committees, and to a new subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. The numerous major project requests from these and several other committees encouraged multidisciplinary approaches within the division and frequently the cooperative efforts of several analysts on a single project.

The extent of the work for committees is manifested by the attribution of division contributions in some 23 congressional documents this year. Among these were committee prints providing a comprehensive analysis of legislative and policy activities during the 93d Congress affecting all natural resources; a separate analysis of air pollution legislation, issues, relevant court actions, and activities of governmental and private organizations; legislative histories of the National Environmental Policy and Solid Waste Disposal Acts; an evaluation of the economic impacts of air and water quality standards in rural areas; a study of field hearings testimony concerning the development of outer continental shelf oil and gas in southern California; and an analysis of the questionnaire responses from state recreation officials on a series of economic and environmental issues. Division staff members compiled selected readings on energy conservation and on emerging issues relating to water needs for future energy development, and, as background for hearings, a reader on existing research and development pertaining to sulfates in the atmosphere.

Several services and reports assisted with committee hearings on such subjects as environmental research and development, energy conservation and housing, organization for control of nuclear exports, critical areas in relation to land use legislation, and outdoor recreation and national parks. Extensive legislative assistance was provided on draft amendments to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958. Summaries of the major issues associated with amendment of the Clean Air Act were prepared before hearings of the Senate Public Works Committee, and late in the year the testimony of witnesses in oversight hearings on the act was summarized on an issue-by-issue basis.

Some 16 division analysts contributed to a critique of the fifth annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, at the request of the Senate

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. To determine the present and future need for environmental health manpower, preparatory to subcommittee hearings on the subject, division staff conducted a formal survey of federal, industrial, and academic institutions, and for another subcommittee, examined the numerous undertakings in universities and research institutes concerning projected resource deficiencies and pollution problems associated with economic growth.

Other assignments entailed comparison of the roles of directors in the major nuclear energy regulatory commissions, analysis of programs that facilitate the promotion of beef and other agricultural products, and reports on the availability of aluminum and copper resources. Additionally, the staff compiled articles and bibliographic materials about the development and allocation of scarce world resources, the 1975-76 high school debate topic.

Foreign Affairs Division

Congressional interest in foreign policy and in the U.S. agencies with responsibility in foreign affairs and national defense was particularly intense this year, as manifested in a variety of hearings, investigations, and debates. The Soviet Union's abrogation of the bilateral trade agreement with the United States, Turkey's seizure of a substantial area of northern Cyprus, the sudden fall of South Vietnam, the continuing crisis in the Middle East, massive purchases of U.S. military equipment by Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, and the deteriorating situations in India and Portugal were a few of the critical problems that made fiscal 1975 an exceptionally active year for the Foreign Affairs Division. Altogether, the division responded to 6,402 congressional requests, 16 percent more than last year.

International concerns gave rise to a number of studies. Among the most notable were a study prepared for the Senate majority leader's trip to China on domestic and foreign policy developments in the People's Republic of China; a paper published in Senate subcommittee hearings, "Negotiations and a Settlement in Cambodia"; a study published as a print by the House Special Subcommittee on Investigations concerning "Greece and Turkey: Some Military Implications Related to NATO and the Middle East"; and a series of papers prepared in collaboration with the Environmental Policy Division concerning the relations between the oil industry and various foreign governments, notably France, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, and Japan. The papers on the oil industry and foreign governments have been issued as prints by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Cooperation between the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on International Relations has resulted in the division's undertaking certain projects for the two committees jointly. Two years of work by some 20 CRS researchers resulted in the study, "The Role of Advisory Committees in U.S. Foreign Policy," published as a joint committee print. Describing the organization and activities of more than 50 advisory committees, the study examined an area of activity that had been targeted for congressional oversight by the passage in 1972 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Another continuing effort on behalf of both committees was the monitoring of executive branch reports to Congress relating to international security affairs. The entire data base regarding reporting requirements and reports received has been put into the Library's computer and is being kept up to date for the use of the two committees and others interested. As a special service to the House International Relations Committee, the division continued to prepare on a monthly basis chronologies covering seven areas of the committee's concern: arms control, Indochina, the Middle East, international aspects of the energy problem, U.S. relations with Western Europe, U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and the Cyprus crisis.

The newly formed Budget Committees generated activity both through their own work and as a result of their requirements on other standing committees. For example, the Foreign Affairs Division assisted with a draft of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's report to the Senate Budget Committee on the administration's budget proposals. With strong additions to the staff of defense analysts, the division was able to prepare a summary analysis of the fiscal 1976 defense budget for the two Budget Committees, as well as a paper highlighting probable major issues in the defense budget. Division personnel continued to work in close cooperation with the staffs of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. In both instances, analysts provided support in a variety of ways before and during

hearings on defense legislation. In addition, at the request of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, the division prepared a comprehensive survey of legislation and executive orders relating to the committee's area of jurisdiction and assisted the committee's staff in obtaining pertinent information from agencies of the executive branch.

Throughout the year the division provided assistance to the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy. Several senior analysts were invited to testify before a commission subcommittee concerning information and research facilities available to Congress in the field of international security affairs.

Government and General Research Division

Reorganized early in the year, the Government and General Research Division now operates in three major research groups to cover Congress and politics, government operations, and national affairs research, respectively.

Division specialists on the Congress responded to greatly increased numbers of requests from committees and Members for analyses of institutional changes made and proposed for the Congress in recent years, most notably the recommendations of the Select House Committee on Committees and reforms effected by the House Administration Committee. Among other assignments, the staff assisted several new committees in their organization, prepared several new committee histories, revised for the Senate Rules and Administration Committee its committee print on the cloture rule, represented CRS and congressional needs in Bureau of the Census planning for the 1980 census, and analyzed the role of Congress in the Bicentennial celebrations. Staff assistance to committees on political process questions included a survey, in preparation for hearings on lobbying in the executive branch, of procedures by federal agencies for recording communications from persons outside the agency; a critical analysis of public opinion polls on legislative issues; and the drafting of portions of a committee report on a joint resolution providing for the direct election of the President and Vice President.

Expanded congressional interest in oversight of the executive branch caused the government operations staff to offer new assistance in oversight methods, techniques, procedures, and resources to many committees and Members. Staff undertook related, comprehensive research to identify the types and use of oversight resources and techniques, analyze the extent to which certain agencies and programs have been administered in compliance with congressional intent, determine how effectively several agencies with inspection responsibilities have performed their duties, and describe the extent to which Congress has written the committee veto into legislation as a tool of oversight. Domestic federal intelligence-gathering agencies were the subject of a wide range of research questions received from oversight and investigatory committees.

As a result of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, many Members, the two Budget Committees, and other committees utilized the division's expertise in budget procedures and impoundments. Two such major efforts were the preparation of an exhaustive glossary of budget terminology and a report on the uses of confidential funds.

Nearly all committees and subcommittees and most Member offices called upon the national affairs staff during the year. Women's affairs analysts worked closely with committees and Members on the Equal Rights Amendment (now before state legislatures for ratification), made major studies concerning conflicts in federal sex discrimination regulations, and analyzed legislation regarding women in military academies and equal credit. Experts on Indian affairs completed major reviews of Indian legislation considered in the 93d Congress, submarginal lands policy from 1934 to 1974, and all federal service programs for American Indians. Historians completed a major study of American Samoa, a compendium of "firsts" and records in the House, and a chronology of events in the era of the American Revolution. Speechwriters prepared specialized materials to aid Members in responding to inquiries about the Bicentennial. The translations unit cleared 2,310 requests, which entailed 6,800 pages of translated material, some 40 percent more than last year.

In addition to an expanded workload of 11,316 requests, an increase of 7 percent over fiscal 1974, the division prepared this year's compilation of excerpts and a selected bibliography for the national college debate topic: "Resolved: That the powers of the Presidency should be curtailed," available as H. Doc. 93-273.

Library Services Division

Fiscal 1975 was largely a year of consolidation and improvement of existing services in this division, the information and bibliographic support arm of CRS. A major improvement resulted from the establishment of an SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) master file in June 1974. The need for such a file had long been apparent to facilitate and accelerate the provision of hard copy on items cited in the SDI bibliographic service. The file contains photocopies of some 80 percent of all items cited in the Service's bibliographic data base. Nearly 23,500 new items were added during the year, which required a total of 268,800 duplicated pages. Congressional requests for SDI materials called for 18,000 items and 215,900 photocopies. There are plans to extend the SDI service to additional congressional offices and the division expects to place the file on microfiche during the coming year. Currently, there are 132 congressional subscribers to the SDI.

The division acquired a helpful new information resource, namely, two sets of the Congressional Information Service's microfiche collection of numbered congressional reports and documents of the 92d Congress and reports, documents, hearings, and committee prints of the 93d Congress. Not yet acquired, but on order, are the bills and resolutions of the 93d Congress. Two sets of the Statutes at Large were also obtained on microfiche.

In March 1975 a clipping service on intelligence agencies and their activities was initiated. The notebooks that result from this undertaking will be similar to those previously compiled on impeachment and the Watergate affair, consisting primarily of newspaper articles and clippings from the *Congressional Record*. The last two notebooks were completed early in the year and were contained in 28 and 44 volumes, respectively.

Division staff prepared 724 on-demand bibliographies from the bibliographic data base, 209 more than last year. Over 500 were in response to congressional requests and several of these have appeared in congressional publications. Some of the more active areas of bibliographic interest included energy and the environment, materials management, tax reform, technology assessment, and activities of the intelligence agencies.

The sixth and seventh editions of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV), a thesaurus of some 5,600 terms used to index bibliographic citations, were issued and semiannual editions of the subject catalog of CRS multilithed reports in print were distributed to congressional offices.

Science Policy Research Division

Specialists in the Science Policy Research Division are involved in a broad range of legislative issues. The nature of the division's support frequently involves consultation and close liaison with congressional staffs for the preparation of tailored memoranda and the supply of technical inputs to background studies and many phases of congressional hearings. Among the more visible products of cooperative efforts are the reports and studies published by congressional committees. The division contributed in whole or in part to 44 committee prints this year.

In the health field, the division responded to questions and drafted reports on nutrition and food additives, toxic substances in the environment, animal research, fetal research, diseases, chemical and biological warfare, and the budget of the National Institutes of Health. Reports on genetic engineering, federal regulation of human experimentation, and medical device legislation appeared in committee prints.

Congressional interest in energy issues continued to influence division efforts. Science policy analysts examined secondary and tertiary oil recovery methods for the House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration, provided hearings assistance and contributed to a print on oil shale technology, and summarized the issues surrounding the development of oil and gas on the outer continental shelf with analysis of the impact of such development on the coastal states. For the Office of Technology Assessment, the division contributed to an analysis of the feasibility of separating exploration from production of oil and gas on the outer continental shelf. Other studies focused on coal technology, solar energy, geothermal power, the proposed hydrogen economy (using hydrogen as a means of storing and distributing energy), alternative nuclear power systems, and the Energy Research and Development Agency budget.

Studies were completed on various aspects of ocean resources, including Committee prints on the effects—chiefly polluting—of man's activities on the

marine environment, the development of U.S. and Canadian tar sands, the problem of ocean manganese nodules, and the third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. A contract study on the economic value of ocean resources to the United States and a preliminary survey of Soviet ocean activities were conducted at the request of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Numerous queries were generated by material shortages, rising materials costs, the problems of seeking substitutes, and the accompanying repercussions on energy consumption, the environment, the economy, and international trade. The responsibilities and interests of 20 federal agencies in domestic material resources were summarized in a report for the Senate Public Works Committee.

Other areas of study have included means of supplying the President with science advice, priorities for science research, program evaluation, and the budget of the National Science Foundation. The division has been involved in high-level policy considerations of technology transfer, with regard both to the spin-offs and benefits that Congress seeks from expenditures for space and to the general problems of high technology impact on international trade and the U.S. competitive position in the world.

Several multicopy reports were prepared on such subjects as hunger and malnutrition in the United States, the status of the sickle cell disease program, health problems caused by vinyl chloride, background and policy issues in the Apollo-Soyuz space project, the conduct and use of evaluation in Congress and the executive branch, and the electric vehicle as an alternative to gas-powered cars. In all, the division cleared 5,977 requests.

Senior Specialists Division

Senior specialists in CRS form a unique interdisciplinary division that provides high-level research support to congressional offices. In addition, through research and administrative associations with other CRS divisions, they serve a unifying role within the Service, coordinating the efforts of many divisions on particular projects and influencing overall research directions. Senior specialists were involved in 40 of the 67 major interdisciplinary projects completed this year, usually as project coordinators, and responded to some 2,000 Member and committee requests.

At the request of the House Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations, the senior specialist in agriculture prepared a legislative proposal for a commodity reserve policy. Published in the *Congressional Record*, the report analyzed the issues involved in building stocks of farm commodity reserves, the purposes of such stocks, and their desirability from the standpoint of strategic security. Another study, appearing in a committee print of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, examined the economic adequacy of present income protection programs for agriculture and estimated that, depending on weather conditions, net incomes for farmers would vary from $12 billion to $30 billion in 1975. Analytical reports were prepared on the history and major current issues of U.S. trade legislation and on the implications for American agriculture of the Trade Reform Act of 1973.

For the House International Relations Committee, the senior specialist in international economics prepared a report on the principal issues and policy options available in U.S. foreign economic policy. To assist congressional consideration of administration proposals to convert the Earth Resources Satellite program from the experimental stage to an operational system, the senior specialist in national security prepared the study "International Aspects of Earth Resources Satellites" and one relating to the United Nations Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Another committee study examined the implications for the United States of the Western European broadcasting frequency plan, particularly in relation to funding authorizations for U.S. agencies broadcasting from Western European to Communist countries.

The general state of Soviet-American relations and detente generated considerable interest within the Congress. The senior specialist in international affairs responded with major studies on detente in Soviet-American relations between 1972 and 1974, on the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: The Soviet Approach," and a widely used Issue Brief, "Detente with the Soviet Union." The same specialist completed another case study for an extensive CRS project examining the relationship of science and technology to the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Published as a committee print, this recent work is entitled "Brain Drain: A Study of the Persistent Issue of International Scientific Mobility."

Reports in the defense field included "Strategic Nuclear Delivery Systems," "Means of Measuring Naval Power with Specific Reference to U.S. and Soviet Activities in the Indian Ocean," and a comprehensive overview of the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958.

In other diverse assignments, senior specialists were asked to evaluate the need for and effects of the proposed Emergency Home Owners Relief Act, to provide assistance during hearings on taxpayer assistance and compliance programs of the Internal Revenue Service, to evaluate various estimates of domestic uranium reserves and resources, and to analyze federal research and demonstrations in new transit technology using the automated guideway transit project at Morgantown, W. Va., as a case example.

Some 371 staff members participated in 489 in-service and outside training courses during the year. Additional professional development was obtained by 93 CRS participants at 69 professional meetings and conferences. Eight persons were selected for the Service's two-year Program Crossover training and professional development program. A new element of Program Crossover, the paraprofessional program, was fully implemented this year with four staff members participating in one year of on-the-job training and related course work.

Several noted specialists were guests of the CRS Speaker's Forum. The monthly presentations for CRS staff covered such current topics as House reform, tax reform, inflation, futures research, and national energy policy.

Finally, the Congressional Research Service prepared a major report late in the year for the newly formed House Commission on Information and Facilities. At the request of the chairman of the Commission's Task Force on Information Resources, the report included detailed information about current and proposed CRS services, resources, and products, an assessment of the congressional use of CRS services, and an analysis of the Service's organizational structure.

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The Reference Department

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The quality of life has been a major preoccupation of the American people in the aftermath of Watergate and in anticipation of the nation's 200th birthday. Similarly, the quality of service has concerned the Reference Department during fiscal 1975. Although quantitative measurements have been impressive—numbers of items added to the collections, materials processed, reference queries answered, bibliographies and other publications prepared—quality, far more difficult to measure in concrete terms, has been the department's special objective as it strove to sustain the excellence of its accomplishments.

The limitation on additions to the collections, due to inflation, the devalued dollar, and other unfavorable economic factors, was more than compensated for by the quality of the items acquired. The papers of Alexander Graham Bell and Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Hauslab-Liechtenstein cartographic collection, and a 1908 edition in the art nouveau style of Nietzsche's *Also Sprach Zarathustra*, are only a few of the year's notable additions to the collections. Equally important was the effort by the department's administrative staff and subject specialists to develop more precise policy statements and guidelines for the acquisition of library materials.

The Reference Department is the custodian of the Library's general collections of books and serials and it organizes, processes, and maintains the collections in other formats. During the past year, increased attention was devoted to their improved arrangement and storage. The Stack and Reader Division was able to shelf read most of the main collection, and the music and oriental-language collections were extensively reorganized. Improvement was made in the program to reproduce special collections on microfilm by the inclusion of rare book materials.

Increased use of computerized data bases and automated equipment by the Library staff and readers enhanced the quality of reference services. An on-line terminal with access to a significant but limited number of bibliographic records was made available for the first time to the public in the Science Reading Room. An increasing number of current awareness services produced by automated methods are now accessible for bibliographic work.

Guides to holdings and bibliographies are important means for effectively gaining access to the Library's resources. An extensive illustrated guide to the prints and photographs collections and a bibliography of current literature important for Slavic and East European studies are only two of the significant publications prepared by the staff in fiscal 1975.

For many years the quality of the concerts presented by the Library has been acknowledged nationally. The 1974-75 season's 40 musical events were no exception. Of special note were a band concert, presented under the auspices of the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund, comprising selections characteristic of music of the 1870's, and a concert sponsored by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation

commemorating the 100th anniversary of the great conductor's birth. The Juilliard String Quartet presented 20 concerts, assisted by such distinguished artists as Gaby Casadesus, pianist, and Benita Valente, soprano.

An active season of literary programs was sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. In addition to eight programs of poetry readings, moderated by the Library's consultant in poetry, Stanley Kunitz, there were three special presentations: the Matinee Theatre series production of John Steinbeck's *The Long Valley*, a lecture by Ursula Le Guin in observance of National Children's Book Week, and an evening of readings by three former consultants, Richard Eberhart, Josephine Jacobsen, and Reed Whittemore, supported by Arnold Moss. This last program was in honor of Roy P. Basler, who retired as chief of the Manuscript Division. Dr. Basler was formerly director of the Reference Department. A complete list of the concerts, poetry readings, and dramatic performances is provided in the appendixes.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS

Recognizing that the Library's responsibilities to serve Congress, the federal government, the research community, and the general public require a continual reassessment of Reference Department programs, the Office of the Assistant Director for Library Resources continued its review of the Library's acquisitions policies. An ad hoc committee made an extensive study of the Library's requirements for translations; after lengthy discussions involving the Law Library and the Processing Department, a new set of criteria was adopted. Changes in two policy statements involving documents of international organizations provided that in most cases they will be collected only in a single language version. These actions, together with a new statement defining the quality of microforms acceptable for the permanent collections, were reviewed by the Acquisitions Committee and approved by the Acting Librarian of Congress. Another committee was appointed to draft guidelines for the selection and acquisition of rare materials in the field of science and technology. Its report recommended that selected older volumes from the general collections be transferred to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division; that in purchasing rare books the Library seek to develop areas in which it already has considerable strength, including pre-1801 American imprints in pure science and such technological fields as telecommunications, aeronautics, photography, and foods; and that in the related field of psychology, first editions of Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler be acquired to complement the Library's holdings of their personal papers.

Although the funds allotted for the purchase of library materials appear at first glance to be quite generous, inflated prices and the shrinking value of the dollar have made them less than adequate for current needs. Most severely crippled was the area of retrospective purchases. The Special Reserve Fund was increased, however, making it possible to take advantage of offers of valuable materials in the field of American history, which in this Bicentennial period are much in demand. Gift and trust funds, though accounting for a small percentage of the purchases, continued to enable the Library to acquire carefully selected materials that would otherwise be unavailable. During the year some of these funds were reinvested to provide larger incomes. From the point of view of research, gifts and exchanges provide some of the most valuable receipts. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 remains a serious obstacle to the donation of self-created manuscript materials. Some potential donors have placed their papers on deposit, but the recent withdrawal of two such deposits is evidence of the belief that changes in the law do not seem likely.

Only four of the 15 divisions of the Reference Department have staff members who devote substantially all of their time to acquisitions work, but in every division many hours are spent by some 140 specialists who serve as recommending officers. So many of these efforts cross divisional lines that this report does not attempt to single out each division's contributions. A few of the year's important receipts are listed below; announcements of many others appear in the Library's weekly *Information Bulletin*, and extensive articles on acquisitions are published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*.

The scientific information explosion continued to produce so many new serial publications that it was necessary to be selective; even so, more than 300 new titles were received. Among those directly related to current problems were *Water and the Environmental Crunch*, *Arab Oil and Gas*, *Petro-*

leum/Energy Business News Index, *Geothermal Energy Magazine*, *Applied Ecology Abstracts*, and *Urban Ecology*. Proceedings and other reports of national and international symposia, conferences, and congresses have become excellent scientific resources; two recent examples are proceedings of the Fifth International Heat Transfer Conference (Tokyo, 1974) and of the Fluid Power Testing Symposium. Despite the constant emphasis on current information in the scientific field, several interesting retrospective items were acquired. They included a 1743 British treatise, *Mathematical Dissertations on a Variety of Physical and Analytical Subjects*, by Thomas Simpson, a younger contemporary of Newton whose mathematical textbooks were used in America as well as in England, and the first book by Giovanni Battista Benedetti, *Resolutio omnium Euclidis problematum aliorumque ad hoc necessario inuentorum una tantummodo circini data apertura*, published in Venice in 1553 when the great mathematician and physicist was in his early twenties. The continuing effort to obtain autographed photographs and bibliographies of works of famous scientists and engineers resulted in the addition of 722 photographs, bringing that collection to 1,700, and numerous bibliographies and biographies.

Many rare book and manuscript receipts are of special interest because they complement existing collections; for example, a letter from Harry Houdini and a description of a 1926 Houdini experiment, presented by James M. Day, became part of the Houdini Collection. One of the major acquisitions was the purchase of a group of papers of master printer and type designer Frederic W. Goudy. The Library purchased Goudy's working library in 1944 and has now added to it extensive correspondence and biographical material, together with drawings and type matrices of interest to anyone studying type design. Two manuscript collections, either of which would have removed the year's acquisitions from the routine to the extraordinary, were acquired: the papers of Chief Justice Earl Warren and those of inventor Alexander Graham Bell, which had remained in his family's possession for a century. The first ensures the continuance of the Library as the principal center for research on the Supreme Court and its impact on American life, and the second was a gift of major importance for the history of science and technology. Of almost equal importance is the unique photographic archive which forms part of the Bell family papers through which are recorded the activities of the inventor and many members of his remarkable family. Several other new receipts served to complement some traditional strengths among the Library's holdings; they included papers of aviation pioneer Marjorie Stinson, Speaker of the House of Representatives Nicholas Longworth, black poet M. B. Tolson, and newspaper publisher Eugene Meyer.

The number of domestic newspapers received on a current basis substantially declined as publishers' higher production and distribution costs made many of them unable to continue providing gift subscriptions. Considerable progress was made, however, in acquiring and completing retrospective files of newspapers, both foreign and domestic. These included positive microfilm of the London *Times* for 1813-1951, completing the Library's film holdings of this important newspaper for 1785-1974, and of the London *Sunday Times* from November 1822 to December 1955. The collections of American newspapers published during the 18th and early 19th centuries were substantially strengthened by purchase of the Readex Microprint edition of *Early American Newspapers, 1704-1820*. Through an exchange with Northwestern University, unbound holdings of 23 major African newspapers were acquired, combined with the Library's holdings, and microfilmed; illustrative of the good results achieved was the filming of substantially complete holdings of the Lagos, Nigeria, newspaper *Daily Service* for the periods 1942-54 and 1956-61. In cooperation with other government agencies, the Library was able to complete its holdings of the *Daily Report* (area editions) of the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, 1952-65, and of several publications of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Concerted efforts were also made to complete the Library's inkprint holdings of the official records of the United Nations; more than half of the missing issues were obtained from the Department of State, and requests will be made of other institutions. Discussions were held with United Nations officials to encourage the issuance of all its documents in microform, a project which would make this vast body of research materials far more accessible to users. The Agency for International Development made available to the Library several hundred studies of developing nations in Africa, Asia, and

Latin America, prepared under its contracts.

Rapidly changing world events have had a profound effect on the Library's acquisitions. Political and military upheavals in several Asian countries interrupted the shipment of their publications and added to the burdens of area specialists in making recommendations and monitoring receipts. Chi Wang of the Orientalia Division, who had visited the People's Republic of China in 1972, paid it a second visit in August 1974 and was able to purchase nearly 1,000 current imprints, many of which were not available through regular channels. The first catalog of books in print in Taiwan, issued in 1974 by the Taiwan Government Information Office, listed more than 30,000 titles and afforded an opportunity for a good overview of recent publishing. The third and final shipment of microfilm of a major Tokyo newspaper, the *Asahi shimbun*, was received, thus completing the Library's film holdings from 1888 to 1961. A decline in receipts from India is attributed in part to the application of revised guidelines for the New Delhi office that were adopted in May 1974 following an extensive review of receipts by the Southern Asia Section.

The Slavic and Central European Division deals with 18 countries using more than 20 languages and producing possibly one-third of the world's publications. The high level of economic and cultural development of these countries and their importance in world affairs impose heavy responsibilities for ensuring a well-selected coverage of their output. That is especially true for Albania, Cyprus, Greece, and Hungary, which are not covered by the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Albania's political isolation since 1945 has made the procurement of publications difficult and irregular, but new arrangements made during the year promise better receipts in the future. One of the outstanding acquisitions of the year, purchased at auction, was a first edition of *Gorski vijenac*, the notable 19th-century Serbian epic poem by Peter II (Njegoš), Prince Bishop of Montenegro. The Library also completed its set of *Ezhegodnik statistiki*, the statistical handbook of the Russian Empire, which is not available in its entirety elsewhere in the United States.

Current acquisitions from Latin America have been severely handicapped by a breakdown in blanket-order arrangements beyond the Library's control. The staff of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division assisted the Order Division in selecting new dealers in each of the countries and in evaluating their performance. Efforts to locate materials relating to the Allende years in Chile, 1970-73, were continued. The British Foreign Office records for Panama, on 27 reels of microfilm, were acquired as part of a cooperative program with several other American libraries. They consist of three series of correspondence and archives from 1827 to 1905, a period marked by intensive British-American rivalry in the Isthmus and the separation of Panama from New Granada in 1903. The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape was increased by 15 new readings during the year.

The African Section concentrated on acquiring materials to be listed in bibliographies now in preparation, with emphasis on East Africa. Work was begun on a list of desiderata in preparation for an acquisitions survey trip to West Africa in the fall of 1975. The reports of previous surveys demonstrate their value. Of the published report of Julian Witherell's 1972 trip to Africa, a reviewer in the British journal *African Research and Documentation* wrote:

> It can only arouse envy in British librarians to learn that Mr. Witherell's trip lasted almost five months–a clear indication of the importance attached to its African acquisition programme by the Library of Congress. How long will it be one wonders before the British Library attempts to acquire material from African countries . . . on anything approaching the same scale as the Library of Congress? Until that happy day dawns, we must be grateful for the mine of useful information provided in Mr. Witherell's report.

Purchases of graphic arts, like many other categories of library materials, have been restricted by the escalating prices of such items. The Prints and Photographs Division, however, continues to benefit from several gift and trust funds earmarked for such acquisitions. On his retirement after 30 years of service to the Library, curator of historical prints Milton Kaplan established a new fund for the purchase of graphic Americana which will augment the existing Gertrude M. Hubbard Bequest for the purchase of historical prints. The Committee to Select Prints for Purchase Under the Pennell Fund chose 26 items for the Library's collections, 19 of which were from the 24th National Exhibition of Prints. Gifts of drawings were made by Bill Mauldin and Robert Osborn, and Allyn Cox presented the preliminary studies for his murals in the U.S. Capitol. From the *Washington Star* came the Gibson Crockett cartoons for 1968-70 to be added to earlier gifts covering the fifties and sixties.

In the relatively new area of television acquisitions, planning for the future was as significant as the receipt of items for the collections. After much discussion, the Library and the National Archives and Records Service signed a joint acquisitions policy memorandum stating that insofar as private sector productions are concerned, the Archives would concern itself only with news programs, leaving to the Library the acquisition of features and documentaries. The Library and the Archives also joined with the Ford Foundation in sponsoring a series of meetings with representatives of public institutions, the academic world, and the networks to define policies and programs for a national effort.

Deposits of maps and atlases produced by federal government agencies totaled 18,400 pieces—more than twice the average number for the last six years—and included a number of valuable older items. An original copperplate engraving and print of Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, were transferred by the National Ocean Survey, and the Geological Survey transferred three engraved copper plates and six glass negative plates to enrich the collection of materials utilized in map printing. One of the most distinctive cartographic collections ever acquired by the Library is the Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession, transferred by the Air Force Cambridge Research Library. It includes some nine to ten thousand maps, representing approximately 6,000 titles ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th centuries, collected by Austro-Hungarian Field Marshal Franz Ritter von Hauslab during the 19th century.

Major purchases included a 1771 manuscript map of a survey of George Washington's lands in the Ohio River valley, by William Crawford, and a rare mid-18th-century map of the Northern Neck of Virginia, the fourth edition of the map of Lord Fairfax's lands. Some 170 photoprints of maps used by Hessian mercenaries in the Revolutionary War—the originals of which are in Marburg, Germany—were prepared from a reel of microfilm loaned by the National Geographic Society, and a number of maps of the same period were among the 276 photocopies of American maps in the British Library acquired during the year.

The Music Division received letters of Bartók, Schönberg, and Charles Wakefield Cadman, and an unusual gift of transcripts from Dictabelts made by Oscar Levant in preparing two books. The decision of the Copyright Office to retain one of the two copies of each recording deposited cut in half the massive receipts from that source. They were further reduced by the Music Division's refinement of its selection criteria to eliminate a large volume of items not needed by the Library. Among antiquarian record receipts were some of the earliest quasi-complete opera recordings ever made, including Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci* (of which the Library has the holograph score), recorded under the composer's baton in 1903. The Archive of Folk Song accessioned 257 reels of tape and 281 discs. These included folk festivals at Fox Hollow, N.Y., and the University of Maryland; fiddlers Kathy and Joel Shimberg; and blues guitarist John Jackson. A number of recordings made by Richard Spottswood in connection with the project to produce a Bicentennial series of records were also added to the Archive.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLECTIONS

Once acquired, the additions to the collections must be carefully organized and maintained for effective use. Except for legal works, the Reference Department has custody of the Library's collections of books, serials, manuscripts, music, photographs, maps, and other nonbook materials. During fiscal 1975, steady growth of these collections, with no appreciable gain in space, forced the department to concentrate its efforts on reorganizing collections and, when appropriate, converting materials to microform. The department's traditional processing and preservation activities proceeded as usual.

When the Serial Division relocated in the Annex in 1970, a sizable collection of unprocessed serial publications remained in the Main Building. As a result of a special project inaugurated in fiscal 1974, an estimated 700,000 of these have now been removed. The major category of materials processed this year were the U.S. state and territorial government publications. These, as well as a substantial number of university and monographic series titles, were prepared for binding and added to the Library's classified collections. From the gazette collection, long runs of the Uruguayan, Egyptian, and British Guianan national gazettes and over 20 Mexican state gazettes were searched and transferred to the Preservation Microfilming Office for filming. Sizable runs of some serial titles, including *La Vie militaire* (Paris), *Labour News* (London), and *Racial Digest* (Detroit) were also submitted for microfilming.

Continuing a preservation activity, which also creates more space for the collections, the Serial Division added a record 15,139 reels to its collection of newspapers on microfilm. Major titles filmed at the Library included the Grand Rapids *Herald* for 1888-1959, the New York *Daily News* (final edition) for 1919-44, and the Columbia, S.C., *State* for 1898-1934. From commercial sources, significant files on microfilm acquired to replace bound holdings were the Minneapolis *Tribune* for 1867-1946, the Detroit *News* for April 1935-June 1955, and the Caracas, Venezuela, *El Nacional* for March 1943-December 1947 and August 1948-May 1962.

The Orientalia and Slavic and Central European Divisions also prepare newspapers for microfilming. A reexamination of the microfilming program for Near Eastern newspapers resulted in a more balanced geographical and political representation. Fifty-nine Near Eastern titles are now being filmed on a continuing basis, including two new additions, *Safir* of Beirut, Lebanon, and *al-Thawrah* of Sar'a, Yemen. State gazettes of India and several significant Indonesian newspapers and gazettes have been added to the microfilming program of the Library's New Delhi office. In Eastern Europe many periodicals are published in a format similar to U.S. newspapers and on the same quality paper. Since most of the Library's bound holdings of these important titles are becoming brittle, a microfilming program for current receipts has been inaugurated. Among the titles included in this program are *Komunist* of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, *Tribuna* of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and *Knizhnoe obozrenie* of Moscow, USSR.

The department undertook several preservation microfilming projects for its special collections. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division's collections of scrapbooks of Susan B. Anthony and Harry Houdini as well as Orientalia's Abdul Hamid II collection of Turkish and Arabic books were included in this program. The Manuscript Division prepared for filming sizable segments of the papers of Samuel F. B. Morse, the Comte de Rochambeau, jurist Joseph Story, and the NAACP administrative files. As part of the foreign copying program for manuscripts, filming of the diplomatic files relating to Turkey and Russia for the years 1848-1918 was completed. Smith College provided assistance for filming the Margaret Sanger papers.

In further efforts to conserve space, several large manuscript collections, most notably the George W. Norris papers, were reboxed. The collection of papers of editor and publisher Henry R. Luce, consisting of 35,000 items, was arranged and described, and an elaborate finding aid was prepared for the records of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities deposited in the Library under the provisions of Senate Resolution 369 (July 29, 1974). *A Catalog of the Naval Historical Foundation Collection in the Manuscript Division* was published from computerized records.

Shifting and reorganizing the collections was a major activity during the year. The Stack and Reader Division, which has custody of the Library's general collections, participated in the relocation of substantial portions of the classified collections to relieve congestion. Shifting and increased shelf reading contributed to improved service, with a lowered percentage, for the third successive year, of not-on-shelf volumes. Special collections in the custody of the Orientalia and Music Divisions were also relocated and reorganized. The Music Division completed boxing the large collection of music arranged by copyright registration number and organized the 3,000 LP's from the Norwood Collection of popular music. The Science and Technology Division's technical report collections in microform now exceed one million items and have been substantially organized. The Science Serials Project, in which some 8,000 titles were converted to machine-readable records, was discontinued because of progress in the Library's overall serials automation program.

At the end of the fiscal year the Rare Book Division's name was changed to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, reflecting a redefinition of its basic functions and custodial responsibilities. As part of its expanded role, the division assumed custody of such special collections as the Plochev Collection of 19th-century Bulgarian imprints; the Richardson Book Purchase, a collection particularly strong in 16th-century imprints; the Federal Advisory Documents Collection; the Congressional Speech Collection, primarily of the 19th century; and the YA Pamphlet Collection, containing items on virtually every subject but important for its strong emphasis on 19th-century American history and technology. Among collections transferred from other divisions were the Bollingen Foundation-sponsored imprints and the nonlaw books from the Winter Palace collection of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia. Through the vigilant efforts of employees in other parts of the Library, a significant number of 16th-century books in the general collections have

been identified and transferred to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. These sizable additions to the division required an increased effort to control and organize the new materials. Large numbers of uncataloged items were processed and the catalogs have been consolidated and improved. Special projects to edit the juvenile collection card catalog for publication and create a card file for the Patent Office deposit materials were accomplished. The Frederic Goudy Collection, greatly augmented this year by a variety of materials, was placed under control for the first time since its receipt in 1944. Safer and better conditions for the collections resulted from the installation of a Halon fire system, improvements in the ventilation system, and refurbishing of the stack areas.

Other divisions of the department also made great strides in providing for more sophisticated catalog control over special collections. The Geography and Map Division, for example, is providing full cataloging and classification in MARC Map, a computer-assisted cataloging system, for a significantly larger percentage of its current map accessions. Special projects to catalog and classify all maps of the Revolutionary War period and the 1,000 titles in the published checklist, *Panoramic Maps of Anglo-American Cities*, were completed by the close of the fiscal year. The 11 participants in the 24th consecutive Special Map Processing Project, which operated from July 8 through August 16, 1974, assisted the division in refining and tightening controls over the cartographic collections. One project participant with a special language skill indexed some 10,000 Chinese set map sheets.

The program to catalog newspapers in the custody of the Serial Division made substantial progress during the year. In a joint effort with the Processing Department, newspaper cataloging records produced by the Serial and Serial Record Divisions will be included in the CONSER project. The Library's holdings of U.S. newspapers are receiving highest priority, with preliminary research completed on titles from eight states—Alabama through Delaware—and the District of Columbia.

Also coming under an increased degree of control are the vast pictorial collections in the Prints and Photographs Division. Collections which received their first detailed cataloging include the Mexican Indian Pictorial Archive, cartoons of the French Revolution period, the Kreider Collection of photographs of Turkey, and all photographs in the Wright Brothers collection. The Historic American Buildings Survey files were given intensive care, as Virginia Daiker, the division's architectural specialist, prepared for retirement after four decades of service to the Library. The personalities and subjects found in the photographs of the extensive Toni Frissell Collection can now be identified by the use of a card index available in the division reading room. The Motion Picture Section made considerable headway in providing preliminary cataloging of films newly received or newly transferred to safety film.

The Orientalia Division, which has custody of the largest Asian and North African language collections in the United States, also maintains union catalogs representing the holdings of oriental-language monographs and serials of the Library and other institutions. Of great value to the Hebraic Union Catalog, now internationally acclaimed as a unique tool of research value, was the pioneering effort by the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati to recatalog its whole collection in conformity with Library of Congress practice. Encouraged by this example, other libraries with strong Hebraic holdings decided to follow suit, thus substantially enriching the Hebraic Union Catalog and rendering it more reflective of this country's extensive Hebraica resources. Progress was made in the development of the Chinese Union Catalog, due to the increasing number of requests for location of Chinese materials. Edwin G. Beal, assistant chief of the Orientalia Division, and K. T. Wu, head of the Chinese and Korean Section, retired and were appointed honorary consultants in East Asian and Chinese bibliography, respectively.

The Reference Department, naturally, must coordinate many processing functions with the Processing Department. The newspaper cataloging program, mentioned previously, is just one example of collaboration. Another joint effort successfully completed during fiscal 1975 was the revision and expansion of the Library's map and atlas classification schemes. The Geography and Map Division's MARC Map staff contributed significantly to the forthcoming publication of the revised class G. To assist another activity, specialists of the Slavic and Central European Division have been selecting and assigning priorities to the volumes of the Cyrillic 4 monographs and Yudin Collection for full cataloging.

The department also works closely with the Administrative Department for the preservation of the collections in its custody. During the year, the

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Preservation Office's restorers inserted more than 11,000 maps into polyester film cases and repaired 2,000 pictorial items. In addition, they handsomely rebound some 40 volumes from the Oliver Wendell Holmes Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Preservation of motion pictures and sound recordings continued to receive high priority in the Reference Department. The Motion Picture Laboratory produced more than 5 million feet of safety film to replace deteriorating nitrate film. Some titles transferred to acetate film were *Big Sky*, the 1944 *Arsenic and Old Lace* featuring Cary Grant, and the Astaire-Rogers hit *Gay Divorcee*. On a related front, the Prints and Photographs Division initiated a study of the preservation problems of color photography—still and motion picture. At the present time no efficient, effective, and inexpensive means of making a permanent record of photographed color exists.

The preservation of deteriorating recorded sound media set a new record. The Recording Laboratory in the Music Division transferred 2,618 acetate discs, 514 acetate tapes, and 162 wax cylinders to 850 polyester preservation tapes during fiscal 1975. Included in this program were gift records from radio and television personality Durward Kirby, acetate discs of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, and cylinders of music of the Ojibway Indians.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

Reference, research, and bibliographic services are the end product of the department's—as well as the Library's—acquisitions, processing, and preservation efforts. The overall effectiveness of the Library is tested every day in the reading rooms operated by the Reference Department—the two large general reading rooms and 12 specialized reading rooms. In these facilities reference service is offered to readers not only in person but also by telephone and through correspondence. This direct personal service is augmented by the preparation and publication of a wide variety of bibliographies, guides, and finding aids, all intended to inform readers about the collections of the Library and to aid in the use of those collections.

In fiscal 1975 a slight upward trend was evident in most of the reference services provided by the Reference Department, and a number of important bibliographies and collection guides were published. There were also significant achievements in automation; specifically, the first steps were taken toward the development of on-line access to Library of Congress computer data bases that can be used directly for the benefit of the reader. The Science and Technology Division was the focal point for much of this activity.

One of the major developments was the use of on-line terminals to gain access to various data bases for public reference service. Although several divisions in the department have been involved in automation for several years, this involvement was usually in the creation of such data as the MARC records for maps or in the searching of the MARC data base for specific types of bibliographic records, for example, children's literature, on a time-available basis. The next logical development was direct access to the computer data bases through terminals. The General Reference and Bibliography Division, the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Loan Division, the Serial Division, and the Science and Technology Division all had computer terminals available during some part of the year.

In April 1975 the first computer terminal for public use in the Library of Congress was installed in the Science Reading Room in the Science and Technology Division. Utilizing the SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-line) programs developed by the Information Systems Office, the on-line cathode-ray-tube (CRT) terminal provided access by author, title, subject, LC classification number or card number to approximately 90,000 English-language monographs in the fields of science and technology selected from the Library's MARC data base.

The terminal also provided access to the file of information resources developed by the Science and Technology Division's National Referral Center (NRC). The system proved to be simple enough for the most unsophisticated readers and sophisticated enough for the most knowledgeable. It enabled the user, for example, to search on LC card numbers for scientific titles obtained from such basic bibliographic tools as *Books in Print* and the *Cumulative Book Index* and then to view the full bibliographic description of the book on the CRT terminal in a matter of seconds. This system is a pilot application that the Reference Department hopes will yield useful clues about possible future

public use of on-line computer terminals on a much larger scale.

Another milestone in 1975 was the addition of the previously mentioned NRC data base to the on-line SCORPIO system itself. The great convenience of the new data base to the many SCORPIO users was demonstrated in April at a joint presentation by the Science and Technology Division and the Information Systems Office that was given six times in the Whittall Pavilion and five times in the Copyright Office to a total of 400 people.

In addition to the newly added NRC data base, SCORPIO contains three developed by the Congressional Research Service (CRS): its *Bill Digest* file, its current-awareness bibliographic citation file, and its Issue Briefs file. The usefulness of this information to the Reference Department has been demonstrated during the year through the use of a typewriter terminal in the General Reference and Bibliography Division (GR&B) which provides access, through SCORPIO, to these data bases. A similar typewriter terminal is located in the Serial Division. Plans were formulated during the year to replace both typewriter terminals with CRT terminals and printers. A CRT terminal which provides access to the MARC data base for books is now available to the Reference Department in the Loan Division.

Ready access to the MARC data bases for Reference Department divisions is provided primarily through the MARC Reference Service. During 1975, close to 34,000 full or partial catalog records were retrieved through the MARC Reference Service in response to requests from Reference Department divisions. These included records of translations of Russian juvenile books, city maps, oil and gas maps, and books in science and technology. The number of monthly current-awareness services increased to 19, with services added for directories in all subjects and for Latin American languages and literature. The juvenile books data base, maintained on magnetic tape for the Children's Book Section in GR&B, contained over 31,450 records at the end of the year.

During fiscal 1975, the Loan Division worked closely with the Information Systems Office in planning a new Loan Automated Charging System (LACS) which will handle charging, discharging, and renewal operations for all categories of borrowers and will have on-line capabilities for most transactions through CRT terminals, printers, and optical mark reader (OMR) equipment. Tentative targets for full operation are set for late 1975. The need for automated loan procedures becomes more evident each year as circulation figures continue to rise steadily. In fiscal 1975 the Loan Division issued over 218,000 individual pieces—a 4-percent increase over 1974. The growth in the circulation of non-book material—unbound serials, microfilm, manuscripts, prints, and maps—continues to be greater than the increase in the circulation of books from the classified collections.

Further planning for the use of the automated systems of bibliographic control was undertaken in a series of joint meetings of the divisional officers of the Processing and Reference Departments, exploring the services immediately available and those planned during the next few years.

The Stack and Reader Division, which is responsible for serving books to readers in the Library's two general reading rooms, reported that for the first time in several years the use of the general classified collections increased. March and April were the busiest months in the reading rooms and, as usual, class H (social sciences) was the most heavily used class. As in past years, the sharpest increase in the number of readers and in circulation took place in the Microform Reading Room, adjacent to the Main Reading Room. Reference librarians in the Main and Annex Reading Rooms reported increases in the number of reference contacts, telephone reference inquiries from government agencies, and telephone calls from the press.

Most of the specialized divisions in the Reference Department also experienced increases in their reference activity—especially the Prints and Photographs, Rare Book and Special Collections, Science and Technology, and Serial Divisions. Although the number of readers visiting the Manuscript Division and the Geography and Map Division remained at a relatively stable level, both divisions reported increased reference correspondence and telephone inquiries. The number of photocopies made by readers in the Manuscript Division Reading Room rose sharply.

The nature of reference work in the department differs considerably among the divisions and is influenced by a variety of factors. Current events often have an important effect. For example, in the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division (LAPS), the volatile Portuguese political situation as well as speculation about Spanish politics intensified

the division's concerns during fiscal 1975. The exhibition of archeological finds from the People's Republic of China at the National Gallery of Art in the spring of 1975 stimulated a great deal of activity in the Chinese and Korean Section of the Orientalia Division. The November 1974 meeting in Washington of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) brought additional responsibilities to LAPS and to the Geography and Map Division: LAPS planned the preconference Seminar for Latin American Librarians and the Geography and Map Division was the host for IFLA's Geography and Map Subsection.

In the Manuscript Division, several collections to which access had previously been restricted were opened for research in fiscal 1975. The papers of Harlan Fiske Stone, attorney general of the United States and Supreme Court associate justice and Chief Justice, were opened on January 1, 1975, and Harold M. Stephens' court papers reflecting his years as associate justice and chief justice of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia became available on May 28, 1975.

While the principal users of the Manuscript Division are scholars and private researchers, U.S. government agencies are the sole recipients of the Federal Research Division's special foreign area research services. In fiscal 1975, FRD continued a research project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and a series of projects for the Department of Defense. A project for the Environmental Protection Agency, begun in fiscal 1973, was expanded to include the preparation of up-to-date sheets summarizing the structure of foreign environmental control systems.

In addition to its reference work for government officials, scholars, and the public in the Science Reading Room, the Reference Section in the Science and Technology Division prepares bibliographies and performs bibliographic searches on a fee basis. In fiscal 1975 the section continued work on two such bibliographies: one on isotope separation for the Union Carbide Corporation and the other on ship salvage for the U.S. Navy. A project was also concluded for NASA that involved searching the scientific, technical, and patent literature for the United States, France, England, Germany, and Russia for information regarding nonconventional means of storing energy during the period 1775-1825.

Bibliographies and other publications describing collections in the custody of individual divisions often generate reader inquiries. One example in fiscal 1975 was the publication of *Manuscripts on Microform; a Checklist of the Holdings in the Manuscript Division*, which was frequently cited on interlibrary loan requests. The wide distribution of this and similar publications is one reason why Manuscript Division interlibrary loans have increased from 216 loans of 1,551 units in fiscal 1971 to 460 loans of 2,319 units in fiscal 1975.

During fiscal 1975, the Library published several other collection guides prepared by Reference Department divisions: the *Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape; a Descriptive Guide*, edited in LAPS; *Some Guides to Special Collections in the Rare Book Division;* the fourth edition of *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress*, prepared by the Serial Division; and *Ward Maps of United States Cities* and *Railroad Maps of the United States*, both prepared by the Geography and Map Division. Related publications of a more general nature included *The Geography and Map Division; a Guide to Its Collections and Services*, a revised and enlarged edition of a pamphlet first published in 1951, and *Viewpoints; a Selection from the Pictorial Collections of the Library of Congress*, prepared by the Prints and Photographs Division. A richly illustrated 223-page volume, *Viewpoints* is the only publication in print giving a comprehensive view of the holdings of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Area studies divisions of the Reference Department continued to make major bibliographic contributions to their respective academic specialties. The University of Florida Press published volume 36 (humanities) of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, which has been edited by LAPS, formerly named the Hispanic Foundation, for nearly 30 years. The principal bibliographic project of the Slavic and Central European Division is now the compilation of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies*, an annual bibliography produced in close association with its sponsor and publisher, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Finally, it must be admitted that the role of exhibits in stimulating reader interest and reference activity is often overlooked. Most of the Reference Department divisions with custodial responsibilities prepare exhibits based on their collections, usually located in or adjacent to their reading rooms. A

complete list of the year's exhibits appears in the appendixes.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Fiscal 1975 was a year of change and innovation for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped as it underwent a reorganization and new plans were developed and implemented to provide better service for its thousands of readers. Although many of the changes involved the internal management of the division, the chief objective was a strengthened and more effective program responsive to reader needs and interests.

Of almost $11.5 million appropriated for the division for fiscal 1975, more than 75 percent was spent on reading materials (braille, talking books, and cassette books) and playback equipment (phonographs and cassette players). Other major developments during the fiscal year included elimination of a talking-book machine shortage, introduction of both a new book selection policy and a collection development plan, planning for and beginning work on a bibliographic center for the blind and physically handicapped, and production of all cassette titles at the slower recording speed of 15/16 inches per second.

Shortages of raw materials essential for the production of playback equipment resulted in a crisis in the production of machines during 1974. To avoid a similar crisis in 1975, special efforts were made to award most major contracts by midyear. For the first time in several years some large contracts were completed within the fiscal year. Phonographs and cassette players, formerly in short supply, were available in sufficient number at the year's end to satisfy reader needs.

For some time the division has been striving to improve its national collection of embossed and recorded books and to balance its collection. This undertaking has been especially difficult because of the need to serve 400,000 readers with diverse needs and interests who range from the very young to the very old. To achieve a balance, a new selection policy was adopted and a plan for developing the collection was formalized and implemented. The new plan will promote the growth of a core collection of titles; will utilize available expertise outside the Collection Development Section to aid in selection of the best possible works in various subject areas; will ensure that the collection will meet actual and potential needs of readers; will define for network libraries and volunteer groups the subjects covered by the division; and will provide means for network librarians to participate more actively in the selection process.

Steps for achieving a bibliographic center for the blind and physically handicapped were identified in a three-year plan. This plan, covering fiscal years 1975-77, focuses primarily on the automation of many division functions and the development of basic files. Systems analysis, design, and file building were the major areas of activity in fiscal 1975. To ensure the inclusion of complete and accurate records in the automated system, a review of all nationally produced material was carried out. Approximately 12,000 entries were fully cataloged and coded and were converted to machine-readable form. An estimated 20,000 additional bibliographic records, representing the limited-production segment of the division collection, will undergo similar treatment. A recommended MARC format for special materials, including braille, cassette books, and talking books, was developed to facilitate retrieval of unique data elements.

After consideration of its past experience with discs and cassettes and the rapid advances in cassette technology, the division reexamined its decision to convert recorded books to cassettes and all recorded magazines from rigid to flexible discs. The report by an independent consulting organization paid special attention to meeting user requirements in equipment and books; it also presented a technical analysis and budget. Several plans for achieving the transition were discussed, and the optimum plan was indicated and supported by appropriate technical and financial information.

Since the division's programs are dependent upon the cooperating libraries for the distribution of reading materials and for library services to its clientele, efforts to improve this network continued. Only one new regional library—Puerto Rico—was opened during the year, bringing the total by the year's end to 54 regional and 92 subregional libraries. The programs of the two multistate centers, established in Florida and Utah during fiscal 1974, progressed successfully during fiscal 1975.

Cooperation in international interlibrary loans continued in 1975 between the division and foreign libraries serving the blind and physically handi-

capped. Materials were borrowed for U.S. patrons from libraries in Canada, Japan, and Sweden; division materials were lent to libraries in Canada, Holland, India, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, and Sweden.

The division's recording studio increased the number of narrators, monitors, and reviewers during this fiscal year, with the result that an average of 12 books and four magazines were recorded per month. Resumption of publication of print editions of the bimonthly issues of *Talking Book Topics* started with the January-February 1975 issue. Other important publications included the 1975 edition of *Libros Parlantes*, a catalog of recorded Spanish-language materials, and *I Went to the Animal Fair*, a special bibliography on children's books dealing with animals.

Charles Gallozzi, assistant chief of the division, retired on May 11 after more than 17 years of service. He was succeeded by Mary Jack Wintle, formerly assistant chief for materials development.

4

The Law Library

1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975

A unique, multinational complement of specialists, each well-versed in several national legal systems and skilled in bibliographic and research techniques, has been assembled by the Law Library to supply information and documentation on the world's legal systems, past and present, to Congress, the federal government, the bench, the bar, scholars, researchers, librarians, and the general public. With additional support from legal research, reference, and technical librarians, the Law Library during fiscal 1975 performed the following operations effectively and on an increased scale:

- Keeping comprehensive and current its worldwide collection of published legal literature.
- Providing users with accessibility to this universal collection through legal, linguistic, and bibliographic expertise.
- Analyzing and interpreting legal information for the American patron and rendering opinions and counsel on foreign, comparative, and international law.
- Disseminating legal and bibliographic information and materials through reference, loan, and photoduplication facilities.
- Preparing written reports, studies, comparative surveys, translations, guides, digests, indexes, and other publications.

During the year stress was laid on increasing effective and efficient maintenance, processing capacity, and distribution of congressional research reports and Law Library studies. Because of the lack of essential bibliographic control over the major portion of the collection, first priority was given to the continued application of subclass KF (Law of the United States) to retrospective books, which necessitated a concentrated program of filming items too brittle to rebind. Reorganization of major areas of the collection was accomplished through weeding, storage, microtext filming of sets for preservation or in lieu of binding, and a systematic analysis of several processing operations.

READER SERVICES

With its vast collection of legal sources and a multilingual staff of professionals, the Law Library is the preeminent legal information center in the nation for governmental and private clientele. Reference and research services are available primarily for legislative support, but similar services are provided to the executive and judicial branches as time permits. Noncongressional patrons may request reference and bibliographic assistance and other information through reading rooms, direct contact, or a variety of other means.

During fiscal 1975 a total of 178,500 reference and research inquiries from all sources, including translations, special studies, and reports, 4,200 more

than in fiscal 1974, were answered by the staff. In addition, many staff reports, studies, bibliographies, and other products were circulated not just to a single inquirer but to a broader audience. The total number of pages included in reports, studies, and translations issued in response to all inquiries accelerated from 49,400 to 83,400 pages.

Reference and Research Service to Congress

The legal services and documents sought by Congress stemmed from the multivarious and complex problems confronting the legislative body. These questions often appeared at first glance to be primarily domestic but were, in this age of economic and political interdependence, essentially international. As a result, the answers supplied by the Law Library required involved and in-depth search and analysis on an international scale. Frequently interdisciplinary, the requests set into action many-faceted investigations of considerable magnitude and fluidity. Formidable barriers to the implementation of the world law concept were posed by the emergence of new independent states with separate municipal systems of law that differ greatly in their regulation of various legal relations and with the large body of already existing and conflicting legal systems—each with its own political, socioeconomic, cultural, and linguistic elements. Furthermore, Congress not only requested laws and regulations of foreign countries as such but also demanded retrieval of data and research from subsystem legal components to learn from these smaller units' experiences in lawmaking. The ever-changing character of the juridical panorama challenged the Law Library more than ever to offer ready accessibility to legal printed matter from the entire world. The effective utilization of materials and the knowledge of the staff contributed to Congress' ability to formulate legislation grappling with national and international affairs.

Increased congressional reliance on the resources of the department was reflected statistically in fiscal 1975 by the total number of requests—11,600, a 5-percent growth over fiscal 1974—for reference and research services. Special studies and reports, demanding detailed examination, interpretation, comparison, and translation, rose from 600 in fiscal 1974 to over 650.

In addition to a broad range of public law issues, such dynamic subjects as international law and economic development, international commercial and ecological law, and the protection of human rights, with attention to both the economic and legal point of view, were researched. The American Society of International Law, in its 68th annual *Proceedings* (1974), covered the topics of foreign investment, regulation of free movement of people, international trade, protection of cultural treasures, drugs, and rights of indigenous people in relation to contiguous nations—all topics which the Law Library dealt with on a worldwide basis for Congress.

Reflection of congressional interest in the multinational approach can be seen in the subjects of research reports prepared by the Law Library. Among them were the following:

Formation and organization of national gas and oil companies.

Administrative procedures for handling tax disputes in Europe and Canada.

International aspects of public health laws and regulations in Latin America.

Methods of military discharge in foreign countries.

Restrictions on the disclosure of foreign capital investment in industrialized countries.

Countries requiring citizens to carry ID cards.

Abortion laws in major countries and movements in each country responsible for liberalized laws.

Nations requiring confidentiality of census records.

The relationship between law, lawyers, and social change in Latin America.

Land use controls in Western Europe.

Depreciation and amortization tax laws in Western Europe and Japan.

In the aftermath of Watergate there were queries regarding such various election questions as prohibition of naturalized citizens from holding high elective office, Western democracies with initiative and referendum in their constitutions, use of mail bal-

lots, voting of citizens abroad and their separate representation, comparison of campaign laws, political activity by government employees, and political contributions by corporations.

The Law Library was frequently called upon to compile laws and regulations on a global basis, sometimes selectively but more often inclusively, on such subjects as drugs, consumer protection, banking, expulsion of aliens, tax deductions for household expenditures, good Samaritan laws, bicycle regulation, humane methods in the slaughter of animals, workmen's compensation, and occupational health and safety. A number of requests dealt with the administration of justice and the legal systems in the Soviet Union, Israel, and the People's Republic of China.

An upsurge in requests for reports and translations relating to the law of the Republic of Vietnam came as a consequence of the fall of Saigon when efforts to adopt orphans and provide refugee relief were intensified. These requests dealt with adoption, passports, charitable organizations, legitimacy, marriage, and orphans.

Other questions posed by Congress focused on a single legal system but were not necessarily limited to current law. Among these were:

Role of the House of Lords in impeachment cases up to 1787.

Foreign exchange regulations in Hungary.

Extradition problems between the United States and Italy.

Liability of carriers in Poland.

Duties of the statutory auditor under the Japanese Commercial Code.

Recovery for wrongful death of a husband-father in Mali.

Status of Interpol.

Comparison of the special prosecutory systems of the ancient Chinese censorate and the Roman tribune.

Interpretation of the new Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

Other Reference and Research Services

The staff supplied material and information on a series of public and private law questions that were originated by government agencies, the courts, lawyers, legal scholars, prisoners, the general public, international agencies, and foreign governments and citizens. Altogether 1,360 special studies, reports, and bibliographies were prepared for noncongressional inquirers, a 15-percent rise over fiscal 1974.

Many of the questions asked concerned the personal status problems that surface when foreigners apply for U.S. citizenship, the right to reside in the U.S., or access to benefits enjoyed by a relative who has become a U.S. citizen. Such cases, presented by government agencies, lawyers, and judges, require an expert opinion on a problem involving foreign law elements rooted not only in territorial legal systems but also in personal religious law, compounded by the condition of their application. The queries dealt with marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, and crimes constituting moral turpitude in such jurisdictions as Guyana, India, French Polynesia, Thailand, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somali, Nepal, and many states which have federal-state legal systems. Another common request was for information about some phase of administration of estates, whether in Bangladesh, Luxembourg, Argentina, or Yemen (Islamic law). Individual questions of a more unusual nature included the following:

Kittima adoption in Burma.

Judicial review of government actions in Yugoslavia.

Banning of gold clauses from contracts in Japan, France, Germany, and Canada.

State of siege and state of war under Chilean law.

Scope of Guatemalan Supreme Court decisions.

Nationality of Cubans born during the American occupation.

Presumption of death in Chinese law in 1928.

Civil liability, workmen's compensation, and execution of foreign judgments under Turkish law.

Laws and regulations of European Communist countries affecting their citizens who travel abroad.

Ownership of real property in the Mexican state of Chihuahua.

More readers than ever before utilized resources in the Anglo-American Law Gallery, Law Library Microtext, and two foreign law reading rooms. An estimated 105,000 readers came to these facilities during fiscal 1975, 10,000 more than the previous year. Telephone service to noncongressional callers rose 8 percent. Increased reader traffic can be attributed to a proliferation of law students, especially from newly opened law schools in the area, paralegal students, and groups engaged in projects involving congressional documents. The number of readers' questions and items circulated was sustained on an even amount.

Indexes, Other Bibliographic Tools, and Publications

The primary source of legislation in most countries is the official national gazette. To remain up to date and fully conversant with changing laws, the Law Library must either obtain search tools which pinpoint needed information or, more likely, produce its own aids through the time-consuming steps of digesting and indexing the contents of national gazettes for use by staff and other researchers. Sixty-seven official national gazettes—chiefly from Asian, Middle Eastern, African, and Latin American countries—were indexed during fiscal 1975. In those states publication of legal materials is limited and access through overall indexing, virtually nonexistent. The number of total entries prepared in digesting-indexing operations by the several divisions went from 5,800 in fiscal 1974 to 10,800.

The Hispanic Law Division has nearly completed work on the third supplement (1971-75) to the *Index to Latin American Legislation*. Volumes of this index to the official national gazettes of 20 Latin American countries have been published for the period 1950-60 and supplements covering 1961-70. They are arranged alphabetically by country and then by subject within the country. During the year, the division merged two supplementary files of 50,000 cards which were photographed for the published volumes for the years 1950-70. This combined file is maintained by subject and then subfiled by country, thereby giving the researcher an additional access tool to Latin American legislation. Further review and revision were given to the master list of subject headings used to classify the legislation indexed, and the referral system was restructured to simplify its use and to update it in relation to new legislation.

In addition, staff members are responsible for preparing entries from Japanese, Chinese, and Korean journals for the *Index of Foreign Legal Periodicals*, a publication of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Many of the studies, reports, surveys, translations, and bibliographies prepared by the legal specialists and researchers in response to congressional requests are of a general and recurring nature and contain information sought by several inquirers. To convey these research results to all Members of Congress, recent reports are now selected periodically and issued in multicopy form. During the fiscal year, 21 such reports were reproduced and distributed to offices interested in obtaining a copy. Among those reports produced were the following:

Comparative study of wiretapping and electronic surveillance laws in major foreign countries.

Media coverage of criminal trials in Australia, Canada, and Great Britain.

Security interests of U.S. exporters in foreign countries.

Nationalization of the coal industry in Western European countries.

Selected bibliography of sources on the legality under international law of Israeli air strikes on villages and camps in Lebanon.

Legal system of the People's Republic of China.

Emigration tax laws of foreign countries.

A special series of Law Library studies on timely topics in foreign, comparative, and international law designed to facilitate legal research was prepared for selective distribution. Studies completed in fiscal 1975 were: "A Selected Bibliography From the Turkish Collection of the Law Library of Congress on International Law, Private International Law, Criminal Law, and Criminal Procedural Law During the Last 25 Years," by Edward Sourian; "Guide to the Text of the Criminal Law and Criminal Proce-

dure Codes of Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire," prepared by Anton Wekerle; "The 25th Amendment to the United States Constitution; a Bibliography," by Loretta A. Norris; "The Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma," translated by Mya Saw Shin; "Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970" and "Bibliography of Holdings on U.S. Session Laws, 1791-1873," arranged by sessions of Congress and collected Congresses with indexes and digests of the laws for the period covered.

Exhibits

Four exhibits, each displayed for three months in the foyer of the Anglo-American Law Reading Room and accompanied by informative brochures, received a favorable response from readers, visitors, and the media. They are described in the appendix on exhibits.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The search to identify law traditionally begins with its sources. These sources consist of constitutions, international conventions, legislation, and precedent. In addition to the materials in which these sources are printed, there are, for many jurisdictions, interpreting and searching aids to expedite the location of specific rules and doctrines of law and to comment upon and amplify their contents. These aids are usually issued in the form of treatises, encyclopedias, periodicals, and digests.

Legal research is literally dependent upon the availability of the written work embodying the substance of the law. Without the support of a relatively complete reference collection, the amount, quality, and variety of services rendered to Congress and other patrons is perforce limited. The collection's adequacy and reliability as a universal representative of legal systems and units must coincide with the Law Library's global mission. Various acquisition programs are used to ensure this goal—exchange and gift, copyright deposit, the Special Foreign Currency Program, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, CIP, blanket-order dealers, continuing orders, and individual purchases. Materials must be identified, processed, and stored where they are readily accessible to the user. Timeliness of receipt is of crucial importance; equally important is continuous monitoring and searching for nonacquired materials.

A total of 45,400 bound volumes (including 15,300 classed in class K by the Processing Department) entered the collection during fiscal 1975. Careful scrutiny of the shelves during maintenance and other operations resulted in the discard of 17,900 volumes, bringing the net total of actual volumes added to the collection to 27,500. At the end of fiscal 1975, the number of volumes classed either under class K or Law in the custody of the Law Library totaled 1,335,700. Added to the microtext collection were 1,124 reels of microfilm and 57,000 ultra- and microfiche.

Selection and Acquisition

During the year 18,300 items were checked by selection personnel for possible addition to the collection, and as a result, 3,350 titles were recommended for acquisition by direct purchase, exchange, or other means. The total number of receipts—monographs, serial pieces, records and briefs, looseleaf inserts, and pocket parts—again showed a tremendous increase over the preceding year with a total of 1,722,700 items, of which 188,900 were U.S. congressional bills and resolutions.

Several individual titles of note were acquired. Among these are: *Consilia*, by Antonius de Butrio (Venice, 1493), an incunabulum not represented in any other North American collection; *Consilia Hallensium Jureconsultorum*, by Johann Peter von Ludewig (Halle, 1933-34); microfilms of *Hōrei Zensho* [Statutes at Large] of Japan, 1868-1945; *Witness Index to the United States Congressional Hearings, 25th-89th Congress, 1839-1966; Congressional Record*, 1873-1961; *Code of Federal Regulations*, 1939-71; *Interstate Commerce Commission Reports*, 1887-1971; and *Security and Exchange Commission Releases*, nos. 1-5359 and 1-9984. A useful file of 33,000 subject index cards to legislation published in the French-speaking countries of sub-Saharan Africa from 1958 to 1973, prepared by Documentation Française of Paris, was received.

A collection of judicial documents filed in several Watergate cases was compiled and indexed by the American-British Law Division. This work supplements other Watergate documents deposited in the Law Library by the Department of Justice.

The resource capability of the Law Library in the Capitol was expanded by installing an ultrafiche reader-printer, a portable ultrafiche reader, and fiche for the first series of *Federal Reporter* and regional reporters.

Aspects of the acquisition program that met with success were: ensurance of regular receipt of materials from countries with an underdeveloped book trade, particularly in the Middle East and the smaller countries of Western Europe, by giving more specific instructions to blanket-order dealers; concentration on acquiring materials from former French Indochina through a three-day visit to Saigon by Phuong-Khanh Nguyen, legal analyst, Far Eastern Law Division; elimination of 60 legal periodical titles from the missing issues program by filling gaps in sets; acquisition of microforms to replace duplicate copies and items too brittle to bind; and prompt claiming of official gazettes mailed by air. The punctual receipt of 280 gazettes resulted in the handling and recording of 49,350 separate issues. Law Library staff members worked in cooperation with the Processing Department in checking and selecting or eliminating unprocessed material of a legal nature.

Arrangements made with the Processing Department's Serial Record Division to catalog preferentially those national gazettes not represented by cards in the Library catalogs resulted in 16 of the 25 titles submitted being cataloged and provided with printed cards.

The Law Library process file was completely reviewed and purged of noncurrent cards. These cards were then searched against the catalog and deck collection to locate printed main entry cards and shelf notation for all Law Library catalog cards. A thorough examination of the entire microtext collection was conducted to ensure its proper representation on cards in the department's catalog. Because of this operation, cards for approximately 75 titles were ordered and filed.

Interdivisional processing problems and projects were brought to the Law Library's committee for coordinating processing activities and were resolved. This committee is composed of representatives from each division of the Law Library and chaired by the head of the Processing Section.

Organization and Maintenance of Collections

The dramatic expansion in the number of incoming receipts triggered corresponding efforts in processing. Over 521,000 separate items were sorted and arranged for further processing, an increase of 212,500 over fiscal 1974; 89,200 items recorded in the visible file, 39,600 above the previous year; 468,500 pieces shelved, a 58-percent rise; and 23,400 pocket parts filed, a 41-percent increase. Despite the upsurge of volumes classed and processed for shelving by the Processing Department, 24,600 volumes were shelflisted and processed by the Law Library staff.

The collection's physical condition and the orderliness on the decks improved immensely as a result of several activities which included boxing and storing little-used sets with an effective control system for easy location and retrieval; doubleshelving, shelf reading, labeling, discarding duplicates, and shifting to leave room for new acquisitions; placing location signs on the decks; surveying and rearranging the Winter Palace collection of Czar Nicholas II and the coutumes collection; processing (perforating, plating, labeling, marking, shelflisting, and lettering) Japanese holdings; and closely controlling readers in the deck areas and circulation of materials from the collection.

Preservation

The influx of serial pieces that required binding or filming and the amount of unbindable retrospective materials classed in KF demanded an inordinate amount of staff time. A total of 1,484 monographs, 5,652 serials (consisting of 123,226 pieces), and 300 briefs (6,800 pieces) were prepared for binding; 982 volumes were readied for rebinding; and 300 items were boxed. A special project was initiated to collate and prepare for binding looseleaf service permanent volumes.

Over 700 volumes of brittle monographs classed in KF were sent for filming, a decision that allowed the discarding of this disintegrating material which is not considered rare or valuable enough to store in any other manner.

The European Law Division continued to send valuable case volumes to the Restoration Office under the phased preservation box program and to rearrange the returned materials by size. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,500 volumes were treated and boxed, bringing the program total since 1972 to 6,600 volumes.

The Law Library filming program to preserve unique items produced three titles–*Maryland Law Record*, 1878-86, *Chicago Law Journal*, 1880-88, and *Cases Submitted on Appeal to the Privy Council*, 1923-69. The last title consists of 1,390 cases (8,068 pieces) which were indexed and filmed.

Arrangements between the Law Library and the Reference Department to film the national gazettes of Latin America and exchange missing issues needed for filming with the New York Public Library were instituted in January 1974. During the course of the fiscal year, the Reference Department collated and prepared the Law Library's Latin American gazette collection for filming. As a result of the joint endeavor, the gazettes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, and Venezuela were filmed, cataloged, and added to the collections. Filming covered the years 1970-73, except for Venezuela; in that case, coverage extended to 1974.

PERSONNEL

Additional staffing allotted by Congress boosted the Law Library's capacity to perform congressional and reader services and develop the collection more fully. Four new positions were added–three legal specialists and one library technician. The transfer of a second library technician to the department brought the staff total to 89. In addition, a part-time position was delegated to the Law Library in the Capitol for expanded service. Two temporary library technicians were employed to work on various collection maintenance projects, and a specialist in French legal history was contracted to prepare a guide and organize the French coutumes collection. The Law Library's intern program continued with the participation of a law student and a library student. An extensive maintenance review of Law Library positions was undertaken by the Placement and Classification Office. Two staff members, completing the requirements of their training agreements under the Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) program, were promoted.

Although addition of personnel strengthens the work product, it critically strains the limits of the office environment. Space for new staff members reduced further the already cramped quarters and required the relocation of present staff to public areas.

Sixty-five staff members devoted 1,650 hours during fiscal 1975 to formal training in foreign languages, personnel administration, office skills, labor-management relations, legal research, and library science. Thirty-eight individuals attended 15 in-service courses, and nine enrolled in eight classes offered by other agencies and institutions. The Library provided tuition support in 24 instances.

The department's Human Relations Committee, which met throughout the year, enhanced departmental communications, and coordinated efforts with the LC Human Relations Council to alleviate Librarywide personnel problems.

Professional Activities

Professional pursuits of the staff included the usual participation in seminars, institutes, workshops, and meetings and service as committee members or officers in professional groups. Organizations in which staff members were involved included the American Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia, D.C. Bar, American Association of Law Libraries, International Association of Law Libraries, Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D.C., American Society of International Law, Association for Asian Studies, and various other bar, library, and scholarly associations. One outstanding effort was the organization and staffing of the fifth International Association of Law Libraries course, "Research in American Law," given at the Library of Congress, November 11-15, 1974. Staff members also engaged themselves in teaching, editing, reviewing books, consulting, and representing the department on Library of Congress committees and programs.

Articles by staff members appeared in various publications. Ivan Sipkov, assistant chief, European Law Division, wrote "Guide to the Law of the State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" for *Bulgarische Jahrbücher*, and Tao-tai Hsia, chief, and Kathryn A. Haun, legal research assistant, Far Eastern Law Division, prepared "Laws of the People's Republic of China on Industrial and Intellectual Property" for *Law and Policy in International Business* and *Law and Contemporary Problems* and "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" for *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*.

An outcome of meetings with Sidney S. Sachs,

chairman, American Bar Association Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, and Library of Congress officers was a Law Library pamphlet describing the services it renders to the legal profession. A meeting with A. Leo Levin, executive director, Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, resulted in a report by the Law Library on problems connected with court of appeals documents and recommendations for their solution.

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The Administrative Department

Particular attention was given by the Administrative Department throughout the year to the proposal for the adoption of a formal labor-management system for the Library. The recommendations concerning the proposed regulation on staff-management relationships were developed on the basis of thorough study, hearings which were open to testimony, and suggestions from all members of the Library staff. They were accepted by the Librarian in August 1974 and the new program was endorsed by the chairman and vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library in April 1975. Shortly thereafter the regulation on the program was issued and became effective October 24, 1975. Formal mandatory training courses on labor-management were conducted for all Library supervisors and voluntary orientation and information sessions on the subject were scheduled for the benefit of all nonsupervisory staff members.

There were major expansions in the use of the computer to assist in performing Library tasks, and the crowding of collections and personnel in the Capitol Hill buildings reached extremes.

AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

The Information Systems Office effected a major expansion of its on-line teleprocessing services in response to requirements of the several Library departments and of congressional offices. The increasing number of users and their growing dependence on the availability of computer services has necessitated several new approaches involving hardware, software, and system design to improve reliability in telecommunications, to increase the power of the computer configuration, to validate the performance of computer programs, and to ensure the integrity of data bases. On-line services providing access to legislative and bibliographic data bases were expanded by the addition of 153 high-speed cathode-ray-tube (CRT) terminals, and on the last day of the year the system configuration was upgraded to include dual model 370/158 central processors and dual COMTEN communications control processors.

New programs were developed in support of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Congress. Among the new programs were those needed to upgrade the *Bill Digest* system for the 94th Congress to include bill descriptions and committee referrals, the automatic creation of a chronology of legislative actions for each bill, and the facility for copying digests of reintroduced bills. A system created for the compilation of the periodically issued *Major Legislation of Congress* also features integration with the Major Issues System.

Mid-range and long-range planning continued for the expansion of the telecommunication system with particular emphasis on the overall system requirements and computer configuration alternatives for the James Madison Memorial Building. It has been determined that the most promising con-

figuration for the mid-range period is a form of distributed processing wherein a network of terminals and application-specific, small-scale computers communicate with a centralized array of larger host computers and data bases. Studies on intercomputer communications systems, minicomputers, and network topologies are also being conducted.

At the request of the U.S. Senate, technical plans were developed to add 100 on-line CRT terminals to the system to provide direct access from Senators' offices to the CRS legislative data bases.

Computer Applications

A group was created in the Computer Applications Office to centralize the functional responsibility for providing initial checkout and ongoing maintenance of all new programs placed in production and for increasing application software reliability and data base integrity. As an initial contribution to improved integrity of on-line data bases, a four-generation backup procedure was implemented along with added computer checks to prohibit many procedural errors that could cause loss of data.

Based upon S. Res. 345, the Librarian of Congress received a request in August 1974 from Senator J. William Fulbright to provide direct automation support for the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee had found that application of automated information-processing techniques to the retrieval of information from committee files and generation of reports was useful in its operations. The Computer Applications Office adapted an existing bibliographic information retrieval system, BIBSYS, for use as a document control system, and the committee staff is now able to retrieve abstracts of correspondence, transcripts, legislation, nominations hearings, treaties, and other documents by subject matter, author, date, agency, or any other specified parameter.

Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-line (SCORPIO) was used to obtain access to files containing Issue Briefs, legislative information for the 94th Congress, and bibliographic citations. A user's guide was produced by the Information Systems Office to facilitate day-to-day access to the system by CRT terminals. Additional computer terminals were installed in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, including the reference centers in office buildings used by Members of both houses of the Congress. Comments and suggestions from users led to a number of additional features and refinements including the two new commands–SCAN and FIND, a location option for the bibliographic title-line display to aid in finding cited documents in the CRS files, a midpoint browse capability to enable users to select retrieval terms, and a new display of bibliographic citations in a catalog card format. All of the direct display commands for the SCORPIO files were simplified. In addition, the National Referral Center master file, consisting of descriptions of 10,000 information resources on virtually any topic in science and technology, including the social sciences, was made available to users through SCORPIO.

In the Copyright Office the first issue of *Catalog of Copyright Entries, Part 14: Sound Recordings*, covering February to December 1972, was produced using a machine-readable record to create camera-ready copy. The Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) was completed and placed in production. This system allows the majority of registration classes to be cataloged directly into a computer system using an on-line CRT terminal. Once the catalog procedure is completed, a registration is automatically processed to generate a catalog card set, and the data fields formatted to create the catalog cards are stored for future generations of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*. Sixty terminals, connected by telephone line to the Library's central computer site, were located at the Crystal Mall Annex in Arlington, Va.

Support of activities in the Reference Department included adaptation and installation of a computer program for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH) that produces braille from machine-form text. Currently under test and evaluation by DBPH, the program accepts text keyed at a terminal and processes it to produce standard grade 2 braille on a high-speed line printer at the Computer Service Center. An experimental "public terminal" that provides access via SCORPIO, not only to the National Referral Center master file but also to approximately 100,000 bibliographic records in the scientific and technical fields, was placed in the Science Reading Room of the Science and Technology Division. The records were extracted from the MARC data base. The terminal is being used both by the division's reference librarians and by the public and represents an early, and so far successful, test of some aspects of "elec-

tronic cataloging." A system study of Loan Division automation was completed and a report has been submitted for review. The proposed system design uses on-line techniques for the creation, updating, and retrieval of information about materials on loan.

Improvements in the automated payroll system were made affecting health insurance, life insurance, and federal tax deductions, and further development of the automated procurement and supply system. In this area a generalized file management system was purchased to produce various inventory, accounting, and statistical reports at lower cost than the development of new programs. The supply catalog, maintained by the Procurement and Supply Division, is now produced using computer output.

Central Computer Services

The batch workload of the Computer Service Center expanded to 350-400 jobs per day during the year and on-line data traffic approximately doubled as a result of the marked growth in the number of terminals. In this period the computer power available increased nearly 260 percent and there has been a considerable expansion in on-site peripheral equipment, including on-line disk storage, line printer capacity, and communications control equipment. Hardware and procedural changes were made to ensure further reliability and system availability. Increased use of teleprocessing services has required additional attention to reliability in the telecommunications system. Initial steps were taken toward establishing a telecommunications control and diagnostic capability to speed identification of failed and marginal circuits and providing rapid switchover to operational lines.

The System Development and Standards Office continued its improvements to the software used on the two central processors and to the firmware used in the two communications control processors. The Customer Information Control System (CICS) controls most teleprocessing applications in the Library. During the year the daily number of transactions submitted to CICS from remote terminal users rose 300 percent. Modifications to CICS increased the types of terminals supported, supplied type-of-terminal identification, provided user messages of CICS news and changes, and furnished accounting reports of any errors and outages. Improvements in the COMTEN firmware allowed increased teleprocessing utilization and faster terminal response time. Better backup was supplied for user data bases by installation of a Fast Dump Restore program that speeds both the creation of backup files and data base restoration in the event of problems. Systems programming played a major role also in achieving smooth transitions from 370/145 to 370/158 CPU's and from one to two COMTEN's. Performance monitoring of the teleprocessing system was enhanced and provided statistical data of value in system design for increased reliability. Technical seminars and training programs were held for staff and system users. Subjects of automation seminars included advanced computer hardware, improved programming techniques, and the use of SCORPIO.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Among the many varied and time-consuming responsibilities of Management Services, four were of special concern during fiscal 1975; procurement of additional space for the expanding Library activities, implementation of fire-safety systems for the Main, Annex, and James Madison Memorial Buildings, improvement of the financial accounting system, and planning and preparation for use of the third building.

The safety and preparedness officer was concerned with several major projects during the year. In addition to the installation of the automatic fire suppression system in the stack areas of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, mentioned earlier, a fire protection engineering consulting firm was awarded a contract to conduct a planning study and to make recommendations for improved fire control in other areas of the Main and Annex Buildings.

Buildings Management and Space Planning and Utilization

The search for space and evaluation of a consultant's study of the organization and operation of the Special Police Force were the year's primary concerns in the Buildings Management Office.

Since only 10,600 of the 70,800 square feet needed were acquired, the office assumed the planning of adjustments and moves that would utilize

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Space occupied by the Library on June 30, 1975

Location	Square feet	Calendar year occupied
Washington, D.C.		
Main Building, 10 First Street SE.	600,000	1897
Annex Building, 110 Second Street SE.	713,000	1939
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159	106,295	1964
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159E	15,275	1964
Taylor Street Annex, 1291 Taylor Street NW.	82,057	1967
Massachusetts Avenue Annex, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE.	53,675	1967
Maryland		
Film Vaults, Federal Records Center, Suitland	2,750	1950
Federal Depot, Middle River	39,620	1964
Virginia		
Duke Street Annex, 2020 Duke Street, Alexandria	48,760	1968
Crystal Mall Annex, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington	90,970	1969
Pickett Street Annex, 841-881 South Pickett Street, Alexandria	122,220	1969
Ohio		
Film Vaults, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton	10,435	1969
Total	1,885,057	

the limited available space to the best advantage—a task somewhat like fitting an elephant into a dog-house. Specifically, several new CRS functions were accommodated by further limiting of study facilities and by reorganizing activities. Some of the remaining study facilities on deck E were moved to the cellar. Deck E was renovated and shelving installed to allow relocation of portions of the Foreign Affairs and the Education and Public Welfare Divisions there. The CRS Information Systems Group, and the Issues Briefing Unit transferred operations to the cellar, and through various adjustments on the second floor, offices were created for the use of the National Ocean Policy Study Group and the newly formed Bill Abstracts Unit.

The CRS Supply Unit was merged into the Procurement and Supply Division, thereby vacating space for the Central Services records.

Procedures for meeting the security needs of the Library are constantly under review by the Buildings Management Office. During the year many recommendations of the consultant firm engaged to study the organization and operation of the Special Police Force were implemented. Others are still being evaluated.

In response to an LC request, several government agencies authorized the Library to downgrade and declassify certain World War II holdings in the collections.

James Madison Memorial Building

Work on the superstructure (exterior walls and structural floors) of the James Madison Memorial Building progressed during the year, although perhaps less visibly than in fiscal 1974. By the end of the year more than 90 percent of the marble work had been completed. In addition, substantial progress had been made on the sidewalks and the planters. Near completion of the columns on the front or Independence Avenue side of the building and the erection of the flagpoles during the spring of 1975 gave the structure a more finished appearance. At the same time the roof, the window glazing, and some sidewalk areas and stonework were still unfinished. Many of the construction delays were caused by strikes in various building trades, including laborers, cement finishers, cement truck drivers, and roofers. Although the Phase III contrac-

tor had been expected to complete work by late July 1975, it was clear by the end of the year that an extension of his contract would be required.

While Phase III was slowly concluding, Phase IV planning continued. At the beginning of fiscal 1975 it was anticipated that the specifications for the building's final phase could be issued for bid early in the fall of 1974 and contracts awarded in the beginning of calendar 1975. It quickly became apparent that this schedule could not be met. Many of the difficulties encountered in completing the Phase IV documents involved corrections of the architectural drawings and of the drawings of the air-conditioning system, completion of the design for the fire-protection system, and related problems. Phase IV was finally issued for bid on January 30, 1975, with bids scheduled for receipt on April 16. However, additional corrections to the drawings and specifications and resulting bidder requests for extensions delayed the receipt of bids until July 23. Clearly, the contracts could not be awarded before the end of 1975. As a result, occupancy of the building is not predicted before 1979.

The staff planning the interior devoted considerable time to reviewing and modifying layouts as a result of changing operational requirements and updated staff projections of those units scheduled for occupancy. Special attention was given to the design of new work stations for the Copyright Office, Processing Department, and Information Systems Office. The increasing use of computer terminals in these and other units of the Library affected not only the design of such work stations but also their size.

Financial Management

During the fiscal year the Library received $106,884,299 from direct appropriations, working fund advances, transfers, and gift, trust, and service fee funds. Included were supplemental appropriations of $2,094,000 to cover increased costs resulting from the October 1974 pay raises and wage board raises effective at various times during the year. The Library was able to absorb $534,600, or 20.3 percent of the pay increase cost for fiscal year 1975. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for use in support of the Library amounted to $1,741,000. A detailed statement of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1975 appears in the appendixes.

The Budget Impoundment and Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344), passed by Congress on July 12, 1974, contains significant changes for the future. It established a new congressional budget process and changed the fiscal year beginning with fiscal 1977. The adjusted fiscal year, 1977, will begin October 1, 1976, and end September 30, 1977. To accommodate this change a transition quarter beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976, was established. In 1975 the first of the budgets for the revised period, including the transition period, was prepared and submitted.

The 1976 budget request totaled $120,052,100 in all appropriations. Congress appropriated a total of $116,230,600 or 96.8 percent of the amount requested. In addition, $29,106,800 was appropriated for the transition quarter, July 1-September 30, 1976.

Other significant activities of the past fiscal year included:

Modification of the appropriation language governing the Administrative Provisions to allow the Library to lease computer equipment independent of the General Services Administration.

Installation of the first phase of the automated accounting system.

Acceptance of a recommendation, based on a review of the Recording Laboratory Revolving Fund, for a complete business accounting system for that fund. Implementation is planned in fiscal 1976.

Disbursement by check, for the first time in the history of the Library, of over $100,000,000 during the fiscal year.

Transfer to the Architect of the Capitol by P.L. 93-554 of payroll accounting for the Botanic Garden, with the Disbursing Office of the Library continuing to receive and disburse all funds for the Garden.

Materiel Management and Support

With continued heavy emphasis being placed in the area of automated data processing and the corresponding increase in costs of equipment, special attention was given to cost-saving approaches. As a

result, substantial dollar savings were realized by placing the Library's two large central processing units and the general use CRT communications terminals on negotiated long-term agreements. Sizable procurement activity also supported the location and installation of special terminals with extended character sets.

Initial procurement activity in preparation for occupancy of the Madison Building began during the last quarter of the fiscal year. An inventory of furniture now in use which is suitable for transfer to the building was completed and furnished to the Building Planning and Buildings Management Offices. A request for proposals was issued to obtain offers for special compact book storage shelving but at the end of fiscal 1975 no award had yet been made.

Early in the fiscal year the Procurement and Supply Division began using the Library's On-line Text Processing System for preparation of the supply catalog, automation of bidders' lists, and contract preparation. This is but the beginning of the automation of many Library procurement and materiel activities which, it is expected, will eventually save hundreds of man-hours.

Cost savings continued to be a major concern in purchasing activity. Inflation took a heavy toll during the first two quarters but subsided somewhat during the last half. Price increases varied from 8 percent to over 100 percent.

Throughout storage areas, improvements were made in the utilization of available space. The Federal Theatre Project (WPA) materials were moved from the Middle River storage facility to George Mason University, thereby releasing badly needed storage space and improving accessibility to the collection.

Central Administrative Services

Man's need to communicate—by phone, by letter, and in print—resulted in an extension of central administrative services this year, largely by greater productivity.

Congressional paperwork management advisory services were accelerated since 1974 was an election year; there were 102 visits to 62 offices. In response to a request for comprehensive paperwork guidance, the "Guide for the Creation, Organization, and Maintenance of Records in Congressional Offices" was expanded to include one section on the preparation of correspondence and another on typographic style.

Certain economies were effected in reports management. Cyclic reviews were completed in 59 offices, resulting in a projected savings of $162,000. Visual information services more than doubled this year. Because the Library's limited space is a continuing preoccupation, permanent retention of specific record groups is being carefully reexamined and reevaluated.

Public telephone facilities, which were long overdue for modernization, were updated, expanded, and relocated to improve service. The voice-data equipment was increased to meet the needs of Congress as well as those of the Library.

Pieces of mail received, opened, analyzed, and routed during fiscal 1975 numbered 189,750 as compared to 178,719 in fiscal 1974. Last year 5,141 teletype messages were received and 2,280 sent in comparison to this year's 6,234 and 2,379, respectively. Incoming freight, which represents additions or returns to the Library's collections, rose from 366,801 pounds to 412,343. Outgoing freight, which includes material on loan, amounted to 411,827 pounds as contrasted with 360,414 pounds in fiscal 1974.

The addition of radio equipment to the Library motor fleet has greatly facilitated the agency's ability to comply with the government directive concerning fuel conservation, as well as to improve the service provided.

In-house printing showed a marked increase as production in fiscal 1975 soared to 49,762,463 impressions. A new in-depth study was made of the Printing and Processing Section organization, functions, and responsibility, and, by the end of the fiscal year modification of the assigned space was underway to improve working procedures and workflow. Camera copy prepared in the division totaled 2,488 pages.

PERSONNEL

The promulgation of a new labor-management relations system highlighted and added a new dimension to the activities of the Personnel Office. The new system, effective October 24, 1975, and embodied in a new Library regulation, enables Library employees through the election process to decide whether they wish exclusive representation. The

labor-management relations system, through collective bargaining, encourages employees to participate in decisions that affect their working conditions and to share in establishing agency personnel policies and practices. A Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Office was established within the Personnel Office to administer and carry out the policies and procedures of the new system.

Fiscal 1975 saw advances in equitable working opportunities, improvements in employee health care, and an increase in personnel actions. Affirmative actions were realized in the expansion of Equal Employment Opportunity in upward mobility training efforts, tuition grants, specialized Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) agreements, and related programs of mandatory supervisory orientation and instruction. Advances in employee health care and preventive medicine were accomplished through improved technology, additional physical examinations, a cancer detection program, and special nurse practitioner training. During 1975 there were 848 appointments and 1,254 promotions. In all there were 9,463 total personnel actions processed during the year.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF COLLECTIONS

Perhaps the most visible accomplishment in the preservation program during 1975 was the publication of the first three in the long-projected series of leaflets and of the pamphlet *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials.* Leaflets now available are: No. 1, *Selected References in the Literature of Conservation;* No. 2, *Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials;* and No. 3, *Preserving Leather Bookbindings.*

It is noteworthy, too, that the increasing reputation of the Library's preservation program resulted in a growing number of requests for talks, seminars, and workshops by members of the Restoration Office staff.

Members of the Research Office were granted a patent for their invention of the double decomposition method of deacidification. Although this is the first patent resulting from work in that office, favorable action by the Patent Office in the case of two other applications relating to newly developed deacidification treatments is also expected.

The Collections Maintenance Office staff continued the work of realigning major sections of the general collections, moving more than 3.5 million pieces. Few books now remain on stack floors although much additional realigning still remains.

The Restoration Office made progress in perfecting the leaf-casting technique on the equipment purchased from Israel. At the same time a new, larger leaf-casting device of refined design was developed in the Restoration Office and a contract was awarded to a local contractor for fabrication, but the equipment had not been completed at the end of the fiscal year.

One of the more interesting projects of the year was the work undertaken by the Restoration Office in support of a study to analyze the Dunlap broadsides (the printed version of the Declaration of Independence), which was conducted on behalf of the American Revolution Bicentennial Office. Three different kinds of photographic studies were carried out on these rare documents as well as beta-radiographic studies of the watermarks in the paper on which each broadside was printed.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICES

The Photoduplication Service completed a modestly successful year during a period of generally depressed economic conditions. Because of the increased sale of positive microfilm and regular photographic services, and in particular photographic contact prints, net sales rose by 7 percent. The active sales of contact prints were stimulated by orders from publishers and museums preparing for the Bicentennial. These increases were offset to some extent by a 4.3 percent decline in negative microfilm exposures which were adversely affected by slow delivery of material for key ongoing programs. Costs were up by 9.3 percent over last year, reflecting increased labor and materials cost. For the second year the size of the staff remained at 149.

Among staff activities, training continued at a high level, with approximately 20 percent of the staff participating in the various training opportunities offered by the Library's tuition support program and in the job-related training supported by the Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund. Four employees were cited for their outstanding work.

The renovation program for the laboratories was completed during the fiscal year. It provided an

opportunity to improve and replace photographic equipment and furnishings in all areas. Darkroom equipment, designed to maximize use of manpower and also to offer a more pleasant work environment, was installed. The new air-conditioning has improved working conditions measurably and has minimized dust and dirt in the sensitive areas.

A significant fiscal change effected during the year was the conversion of Photoduplication Service mailing from the contract approach as part of the Library's arrangement with the U.S. Postal Service to postage meters. The necessary equipment and supplies were secured and the new system was installed on September 1, 1974.

The number of exposures of brittle books for the preservation microfilming program increased modestly over last year, with 3,525,267 exposures (over 7,000,000 pages) filmed. The microfilming of current and noncurrent serials decreased slightly, with 1,323,339 and 895,487 exposures, respectively, completed. After 17 years, the program of microfilming the Presidential Papers held by the Library of Congress was concluded in June with the microfilming of the Jefferson papers. Completion of the index will signal the release of the microfilm.

The Latin American gazette and Southern Asia gazette programs, responsibilities assumed by the Library of Congress after discussion with the New York Public Library, were more fully implemented during the year. The Southern Asia federal and state gazettes have been filmed in the New Delhi microfilming facility since 1967. For Latin America, the filming of gazettes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, and Venezuela for the period 1970-73 was completed.

The copyright microfilming preservation program included close to 1.6 million microfilm exposures of noncurrent applications and renewal cards; 98,400 exposures of "Notices of Intent to Use, 1909-68"; close to 18,500 exposures of drama deposits, 1901 to date; and finally, more than 301,500 current applications.

In the microform testing program for newly acquired microforms to determine the level of residual hypo (sodium or ammonium thiosulphate), the safety characteristics of the film base and image definition declined by 299 reels over the previous year. These submissions resulted in rejection recommendations for almost half of the 613 reels submitted. In April the service began using the methylene blue test as recommended by the American National Standards Institute Standard PH4.8.

6

The Copyright Office

1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975 ❖ 1800-1975

Fiscal 1975 in the Copyright Office was a year of general, if not exactly steady, progress. One major goal, the automation of the copyright cataloging operation, was achieved with great difficulty but eventual success. There was accelerated movement toward the long-awaited general revision of the copyright law of the United States, and the Copyright Office played a leading role in several significant international copyright developments. Efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of the office's work and the job satisfaction of its staff continued, and systematic management planning for the future increased in both scope and momentum. Pervading every aspect of the activities during the year was a startling growth in workload, the largest annual increase in total registrations in the 105-year history of the Copyright Office.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

In a 13-page memorandum addressed to the Librarian of Congress on September 25, 1974, the register of copyrights sought to articulate both the general and the specific objectives to be attained by the Copyright Office during the decade beginning in fiscal 1975. This document, which was circulated widely to the staff, expresses not only an ambitious long-range legal, international, and administrative program for the office, but also stresses the importance of a consistent and well-judged management philosophy for achieving it. Among other things, it emphasizes the need to establish an atmosphere of enthusiasm, job satisfaction, teamwork, and mutual trust and respect within the office and complete equality of opportunity, tangible and early recognition of accomplishment, and the best possible working conditions and job environment for every staff member. Concurrently, the office would seek to improve the efficiency of operations by putting renewed emphasis on maximum service to the public, on excellence in every phase of the work, and on initiative, imagination, and flexibility in adapting to change.

Fiscal 1975 saw a genuine effort to translate these words into deeds. As a step in this direction the register and deputy register, later joined by the executive officer, held a series of meetings with all of the personnel of the Copyright Office. At these four all-day sessions, individual staff members were encouraged to raise any general or specific matters involving management that were of concern to them. The meetings were stimulating, challenging, and difficult for both management and employees. They produced some immediate action and, at least in certain cases, increased mutual understanding and respect. In particular, there was new emphasis on the quality as well as the quantity of the work to be performed and on individual responsibility for productivity.

The Copyright Office as well as the Library of Congress reached a milestone in automation with the establishment of the first major on-line cataloging system in the Library. Known by the acronym

COPICS (Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System), it is aimed at the automation of all the activities of the Copyright Cataloging Division. Included in the system are:

Preparation and editing of catalog entries covering all copyright registrations, now totaling some 426,135 separate entries annually.

Duplication and sorting of all catalog cards, currently totaling about 1.25 million cards per year.

Reproduction of copy for all parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, now running about 11,000 printed pages each year.

Testing of the COPICS software, which was developed by the Information Systems Office of the Library's Administrative Department, got under way shortly after the start of the fiscal year. In September, 60 video terminals were installed in the Copyright Office in Arlington, Va., and connected by telephone lines to the Library's computers on Capitol Hill. Thereupon COPICS became operational, first with the cataloging of sound recordings, then with the "arts" classes, next with music, and finally with books. By the end of the fiscal year all of the Cataloging Division's operations were automated except those involving periodicals, assignments and related documents, notices of use, and notices of intention to use. Software to handle these classes of material was in preparation as the year ended.

Everyone expected problems in implementing a system of the magnitude of COPICS, but instead of the anticipated bugs in the software, the major problems arose from the hardware and the fact that the computers were in a different city and telephone jurisdiction from the terminals. In operation the COPICS program itself proved to be well designed, and the inevitable software problems were relatively minor and capable of efficient solution. Strenuous efforts were made by the Information Systems Office and the Copyright Office to improve the system's hardware and its servicing with some positive results. In early November 1974, however, it was decided to return to manual operations until the reliability of the equipment and communication had markedly improved. A gradual return to on-line cataloging in late December 1974 revealed that in general the reliability of the system improved, but a new problem of response time (the elapsed period between the time the computer is addressed and the time it answers) arose, worsening as the MARC on-line activities began. Acceptance testing of COPICS, which had begun in January 1975, was extended. At the very end of the fiscal year, additional hardware installed at the Library's Computer Center resulted in further improvements, and COPICS was formally accepted shortly after the close of fiscal 1975.

Despite the struggle to get it installed and fully operational, COPICS can only be judged a success: a huge step forward in the work processing methods of the Copyright Office that has not only produced immediate benefits but will also provide the foundation on which the office's efficient discharge of its record-keeping responsibilities will be built in the years to come. A duplicative manual operation has been replaced by an automated system that reduces the clerical aspects of cataloging to a minimum, eliminates a number of repetitious steps, and, without delay, automatically produces presorted cards, book-form and microform catalogs, and a comprehensive machine-readable data base, which will eventually allow searching by automated means. Some of these marvels are already a reality, and all of them are within reach. With these capabilities at hand, and with most of the growing pains overcome, the Copyright Office can look toward absorbing the added recordkeeping responsibilities that will accompany enactment of the general revision bill with more assurance than would otherwise be possible.

Acceptance of COPICS has meant the phasing out of an entire section in the Cataloging Division: all of the duties performed by the Editing and Publishing Section, which had been responsible for production of the book-form catalogs, will shortly be performed by machine. The impact of this change on the 30 individual employees in the section was anticipated well in advance of the implementation of the necessary reduction-in-force (RIF) procedures. Toward the end of the fiscal year considerable effort was expended in finding suitable positions for all of these employees in other sections and divisions.

Further efforts to begin implementation of the administrative objectives of the Copyright Office, as set forth in the register's memorandum of September 25, 1974, were undertaken with respect to the structure and work-handling methods of all four line divisions and the staff organization within the

Office of the Register. In the Examining Division experiments involving a greater use of technicians and a team approach to the examining process appeared to be successful as the fiscal year ended. A thorough examination of production evaluation in the Cataloging Division, including questions of quotas, standards, individual cataloger responsibilities, and team approaches, was also undertaken toward the close of the year. A reorganization affecting the Reference, Service, and Cataloging Divisions resulted in the establishment in the Reference Division of a new Certifications and Documents Section to prepare certifications, additional certificates of registration, and other document based on the records of the Copyright Office. Transfer of this operation was accompanied by the establishment in the Service Division of a new Files Services and Administrative Support Unit in the Materials Control Section, and a restructuring of the filing operations in that section. As part of the reorganization, the Microfilm Project, which had been established in 1968 to undertake the microfilming of the unique and irreplaceable Copyright Office records, was moved from the Cataloging to the Reference Division.

Planning continued throughout the year on what is probably the most immediate and difficult processing problem in the Copyright Office: the development of an automated system to handle all of the fiscal, work-flow, and control functions involved in the gigantic copyright paperwork operation. The present manual system is inadequate to deal with the constantly increasing current workload and could not cope with the procedures that would be necessary to implement the revision of the copyright law. The register's memorandum of September 25, 1974, pointed out that the registration-deposit system posited in the revision bill involves a tremendous increase in regular workload. In addition, the system is radically different from the present one, making it imperative to plan an entirely new system for the future as well as a carefully conceived detailed operation of transition from the old to the new. "Hence," the memorandum continued, "it is not only important to get the old system as fully automated and debugged as possible before the revision bill is enacted, but also to plan into that system the capability of making the transition to the new system." Whether the copyright law is revised or not, the memorandum laid out the following goals for an automated operation:

Elimination of duplicate preparation of the same records.

Possibility for each step in the process to draw on the data generated previously.

Control of and immediate access to each case pending in the office.

Assurance of even flow of work and immediate identification of bottlenecks.

Improvement in the efficiency and safeguards of the Copyright Office's accounting methods.

Provision of updated, readily accessible, and consistent in-process records.

The need for automation of the Copyright Office's current work-processing system, for the restructuring of the work-handling methods and organization throughout the Copyright Office, and for the realistic possibility of enactment of the general revision bill made it necessary to reorganize the staff of the Office of the Register itself. This step involved reestablishment of the position of executive officer as head of the Administrative Office with responsibility for the effective day-to-day administration of the Copyright Office, together with the establishment of a Planning and Technical Office responsible for automation and implementation of the revised law. The reorganization also affected the Office of the General Counsel, with the creation of the post of assistant general counsel and the reactivation of the Copyright Office's central subject files.

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, which for the first time required legislative agencies like the Library of Congress to prepare five-year budget projections, provided valuable impetus to long-range planning for the Copyright Office, particularly with respect to the impact of general revision of the copyright law in the next decade. It forced management to come to grips in detail with what revision would mean in terms of organization, personnel, and funding. The comprehensive plan, developed by a task force headed by the deputy register, was an eye-opener and has already proved its significance to the future of the Copyright Office.

There were several key management appointments

during fiscal 1975. Robert D. Stevens, dean of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Hawaii, returned to the Library of Congress as chief of the Copyright Cataloging Division. He replaced Leo J. Cooney, the major architect of COPICS, to whom the office owes a permanent debt. John E. Daniels, who had served as associate assistant administrator for management services and as budget and executive officer of the Federal Energy Administration, was named to the newly reactivated post of executive officer of the Copyright Office. Herbert O. Roberts, Jr., was appointed assistant chief of the Examining Division, and Orlando Campos of the Service Division.

On June 17, 1975, after more than 35 years of service in the Copyright Office, Meriam C. Jones retired. Ms. Jones, appointed head of the Compliance Section of the Reference Division when it was established in 1948, played a dominant role in making policy and formulating procedures for implementation of the mandatory registration requirements of the copyright statute.

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS AND PUBLICATIONS

The best index of the overall size of the Copyright Office workload is the total number of copyright registrations, which totaled 401,274 in fiscal 1975. This was the first time registrations passed the 400,000 mark, and it represented the largest annual workload in the history of the office. More significant, the increase over fiscal 1974, also a record-breaking year, amounted to 7.6 percent, or 28,442 registrations, the largest yearly increase in registrations to date, slightly surpassing the 28,071 figure chalked up in 1947 during the postwar boom. It was also the largest annual percentage increase for more than a quarter of a century, since that same boom year of 1947.

This annual report covers the year marking the end of the third quarter of the 20th century, and a summary of registration statistics is thus appropriate, as well as interesting and evocative. The Copyright Office was established as part of the Library of Congress in 1870, and in 1871, the first full year of operation, registrations totaled nearly 13,000. By 1876 they had reached about 15,000, and in the 25 years between 1876 and 1900 they more than quintupled, rising to just under 95,000—a total percentage increase of over 530 percent, and an average annual increase of 7.4 percent. This precipitate growth declined in the next quarter century, the figure climbing from about 93,000 in 1901 to slightly less than 166,000 in 1925, a total percentage increase of 78 percent and an average annual increase of 2.3 percent. During the 25 years from 1926 to 1950 registrations leveled off even more, rising from about 178,000 to 211,000, a total percentage increase of 18 percent, and an average annual increase of only one percent. In the past 25 years the upward trend resumed, doubling from 200,000 in 1951 to over 400,000 in 1975. For the most recent quarter century, registrations have risen a total of 100 percent, representing an average annual increase of 2.6 percent. The average annual increases since 1970 have been around 5 percent, but even compared to that figure, the 7.6-percent increase in 1975 is impressive.

In handling its 1975 workload the Copyright Office processed some 428,000 applications and recorded a total of nearly 16,000 notices of use, notices of intention to use, and assignments and related documents. Fees amounting to $2,447,000 were deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Some 633,000 separate articles were received as deposit copies, and of these nearly 378,000 were transferred to other departments of the Library. Among the various classes of registrations, musical compositions chalked up the largest increase, followed by books and, to a lesser extent, periodicals. Significant annual percentage increases were seen in registrations for works of art, reproductions of works of art, and renewals.

During the fiscal year the Copyright Office distributed more than 50 new or revised publications, consisting mostly of information circulars and announcements of national and international copyright developments. It also issued the regular annual and semiannual publications of the various parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, but with some significant changes. On January 9, 1975, the first of the book-form catalogs to be produced with the use of COPICS was published. This milestone volume covered sound recordings (class N) registered for copyright in 1972. As the fiscal year ended, the Editing and Publishing Section in the Cataloging Division was completing the last of the catalogs to be produced manually; henceforth all of the final copy of the book-form catalogs will be produced from LC computer tapes.

Significant changes will be made in the contents

of two parts of the published book-form catalogs. The directory of publishers, which had been dropped from the map (class F) segment of the catalog, will be reinstated and, in the future, catalog entries for sound recordings (class N) will include not only a general album title but, where the album contains individual selections, the contents titles as well.

GENERAL REVISION OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW

The 20th year of the current program for general revision of the copyright law was the most active and significant since 1967, when the bill passed the House of Representatives and was the subject of full hearings in the Senate. During fiscal 1975 the latest version of the revision bill passed the Senate and full hearings in the House got under way. The bill was moving forward rapidly as the year began, and its momentum accelerated as the months passed. By the end of the year the talk about the bill had ceased to be "whether" and was becoming "when."

As noted in last year's annual report, the event that triggered this dramatic legislative revival was the Supreme Court's definitive decision on copyright and cable television in *Teleprompter Corp.* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 415 U.S. 394 (1974). Action on the pending revision bill (S. 1361) resumed almost immediately, and fiscal 1975 began with the first of several recent developments in the general revision program. On July 3, 1975, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably, with some amendments and a 228-page report (S. Rept. No. 93-983). By far the most controversial issues in the reported bill involved the provision establishing a royalty for the public performance of sound recordings (section 114), and the provisions on cable television dealing with CATV carriage of broadcasts of sporting events (section 111).

Mainly because of these two issues, which in varying degrees had some implications for communications policy, the Senate Committee on Commerce asked that S. 1361 be referred to it for consideration. In an unusual move, the copyright bill was referred to that committee, but only for 15 days. On July 29, 1974, the Senate Commerce Committee also reported the bill (S. Rept. No. 93-1035), with further amendments and a 92-page report. The amendments proposed by the Commerce Committee not only extended the cable television and performance royalty sections but also deprived the proposed Copyright Royalty Tribunal of the responsibility for periodic review of the annual royalty for jukebox performances.

The Senate debate on the revision bill began on September 6, 1974, and ended with a favorable vote on September 9, 1974. The most controversial issue proved to be section 114, which would have created rights, subject to compulsory licensing, requiring broadcasters, jukebox operators, and music services to pay royalties for playing copyrighted sound recordings. The "sports blackout" provision of the cable television section, and the possibility of tribunal review of the jukebox royalty, also figured prominently in the debate. In the end, the "performance royalty" and "sports blackout" provisions were deleted from the bill, the jukebox royalty was made unreviewable, and some other amendments were added. None of the changes were central to the basic purpose or structure of the bill.

When the final Senate vote came it was overwhelming: 70 ayes and one nay. Although there was no time left in the 93d Congress for the House of Representatives to complete work on S. 1361, the general opinion was that the revision bill had undergone a remarkable recovery and that the state of its health was quite good.

At the beginning of the 94th Congress the revision bill, in the form in which it passed the Senate, was introduced in both Houses. The Senate bill, S. 22, was introduced by Senator John L. McClellan on January 15, 1975, and an identical House version, H.R. 2223, was introduced by Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier on January 28, 1975.

Senate review of the bill by the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights included consideration of a proposal (known informally as the "Mathias amendment") that would create a new compulsory licensing system for performances of nondramatic literary and musical works on public radio and television. On April 13, 1975, the subcommittee reported the bill favorably to the full Senate Judiciary Committee with a number of amendments. Although the "Mathias amendment" was not included in these, it produced, among the interests involved, a number of meetings aimed at resolving the issue through voluntary licensing.

The Senate subcommittee's most controversial amendment was its restoration of the provisions for periodic review of the royalty rate for jukebox

performances. Of special interest to the Copyright Office were the amendments it had recommended as separate legislation to raise the fees for registration and other Copyright Office functions and services and to allow authors to group contributions to periodicals in a single application for registration under certain circumstances.

Hearings on the revision bill, the first in the House of Representatives since 1965, began before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and Administration of Justice on May 7, 1975. Roughly 15 days of House hearings were projected, and eight of these had been held by the end of the fiscal year.

On May 7, 1975, the hearings were opened with testimony from John G. Lorenz, Acting Librarian of Congress, from Abraham L. Kaminstein, former register of copyrights and one of the principal architects of the general revision bill, and from Barbara Ringer, the present register. In her extensive opening testimony, Ms. Ringer sought to put the bill in historical perspective, to pinpoint the major issues remaining to be settled, and to answer the subcommittee's initial questions about the substantive content and status of the legislation. The seven principal issues identified in her testimony were:

Cable television

Library photocopying

Fair use and reproduction for educational and scholarly purposes

Public and nonprofit broadcasting

Royalty for jukebox performance

Mechanical royalty for use of music in sound recordings

Royalty for performance of recordings.

Related issues involved the proposed Copyright Royalty Tribunal, and the register also noted the likelihood of issues arising in connection with the "manufacturing clause" and the rights of graphic artists and designers.

The next day, representatives of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce presented the views of their agencies on the bill, and on May 14 and 15 the subcommittee heard testimony on library photocopying, fair use, and proposals for exemptions covering certain educational uses. Hearings were also held on June 3, 5, 11, and 12, 1975, at which the main topics debated were the jukebox royalty review, the entire question of copyright liability of cable television systems, and the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Although the subcommittee was presented with a number of interrelated issues and subissues, it was apparent as the 1975 hearings drew to a close that the areas of agreement far exceeded those of disagreement and that the bulk of the bill had remained almost entirely unchanged since it passed the House in 1967. Fundamental provisions such as the establishment of a single federal copyright system, duration based on the life of the author plus 50 years, ownership and transfer of rights, subject matter, and formalities are intact, and they represent the heart of Title I of the legislation.

Title II of the bill consists of what had originally been separate comprehensive legislation for the protection of ornamental designs of useful articles, based on copyright principles. Beginning in the early 1950's, and for more than a decade thereafter, the Copyright Office had worked long and hard for the enactment of this design bill, which has already passed the Senate on three occasions. It is encouraging that this legislation has now been made a part of the program for general revision of the copyright law and shares the momentum of the revision bill itself.

OTHER COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

In addition to the general revision bill itself, fiscal 1975 saw considerable legislative activity in the copyright area, much of it related, however, to the revision of the copyright law.

The 1975 "Short Bill"

Three matters dealt with in the general revision bill were considered by Congress as too urgent to await final action on the omnibus legislation and were made the subject of a separate measure. This "short bill" was passed by both Houses and, in a real legislative cliffhanger, was signed into law on the last day of calendar 1974.

The first of these matters involved permanent

federal legislation to combat record and tape piracy. In 1971, Congress amended the present law to offer federal copyright protection against unauthorized duplication of sound recordings fixed on or after February 15, 1972. However, it did so only on a temporary basis, and the "record piracy" amendment was scheduled to expire on December 31, 1974, unless extended in the meantime. On August 21, 1974, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice reported favorably a bill (H.R. 13364) introduced by its chairman, Representative Kastenmeier, to make the amendment permanent and to increase the criminal penalties for piracy and counterfeiting of copyrighted recordings. The Kastenmeier bill, as amended, was favorably reported by the full House Judiciary Committee on September 30, 1974 (H. Rept. No. 93-1389), and passed the House of Representatives, under suspension of rules, by a two-thirds non-record vote on October 7, 1974.

Meanwhile, on September 9, 1974, immediately following Senate passage of the general revision bill, Senator McClellan had introduced S. 3976, an interim package consisting of provisions similar to the Kastenmeier record piracy bill but with somewhat higher criminal penalties; a provision to extend, until December 31, 1976, renewal copyrights otherwise scheduled to expire at the end of 1974; and provisions establishing a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. Since all these provisions were covered in the general revision bill, the Senate passed S. 3976 on September 9 within minutes following its introduction.

On November 26, 1974, the House Judiciary Subcommittee, under Representative Kastenmeier's chairmanship, held hearings on S. 3976. The only witness was the register of copyrights, who was asked to testify on the extension of expiring renewals, the National Commission, and the present status of copyright law revision. No testimony was sought with respect to the antipiracy provisions of the bill, since the House had already acted favorably upon the subject. The bill was reported by the subcommittee to the full House Judiciary Committee with some amendments on December 10, 1974, and by the full committee to the House of Representatives on December 12, 1974 (H. Rept. No. 93-1581). On December 19, 1974, the bill passed the House by a vote of 292 to 101, and the bill as amended by the House was accepted by the Senate later the same day, the last day of the 93d Congress. The legislation (Public Law 93-573) was signed by President Ford on December 31, 1974, only a few hours before the record piracy legislation and some 150,000 renewal copyrights were scheduled to expire.

The last-minute legislative action had a further regenerative effect upon the general revision program. Specifically, the two-year extension of expiring renewals (the ninth in a series going back to 1962) was based on the assumption that the omnibus package (which would give all subsisting copyrights a total term of 75 years) could be enacted into law by the end of 1976.

Congressional establishment of CONTU (National Commission on the New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works) in advance of general revision also reflects a sense of urgency concerning the unsettled copyright questions within the commission's mandate. As stated in the new statute, the purpose of the commission is to study and compile data on:

Reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship

(a) in conjunction with automatic systems capable of storing, processing, retrieving, and transferring information, and

(b) by various forms of machine reproduction, not including reproductions by or at the request of instructors for use in face-to-face teaching activities.

Creation of new works by the application or intervention of such automatic systems or machine reproduction.

In addition to conducting studies and compiling data, CONTU is required to make recommendations for legislation. Its first report is due within one year of the commission's first sitting, and the deadline for its final report is December 31, 1977. Although the members of the commission were not appointed until after the end of the fiscal year, Congress appropriated funds to support the commission's work during fiscal 1976.

Registration Fees

The fees charged by the Copyright Office for its services are established by statute, and the last

amendment increasing the fee schedule was enacted in 1965. The basic registration fee has remained at $6 for 10 years. The ratio of income from fees to operating costs has declined to 43 percent and, at the Librarian's request, bills to remedy this situation were introduced in the Senate by Senator McClellan (S. 3960, September 4, 1974) and in the House of Representatives by Representative Kastenmeier (H.R. 16601, September 11, 1974). No action was taken on either of these separate bills during the 93d Congress, although the provisions of S. 3960 were all incorporated in the general revision bill, S. 1361, and passed the Senate in that form on September 9, 1975.

A somewhat altered version of the fee bill was introduced in the 94th Congress by Representative Kastenmeier (H.R. 7149, May 20, 1975). Like its predecessor, H.R. 7149 would revise the fee schedule and permit registration of unpublished works in all classes of material. In addition, this legislation would allow collective registration of certain contributions to periodicals first published within a given one-year period and would provide procedures aimed at facilitating the voluntary licensing of copyrighted works for use in the LC programs for the blind and physically handicapped. It would also give the register some discretion to extend various filing deadlines in cases where delays result from postal disruptions.

Cable Television

Another measure to amend the current copyright law was introduced by Delegate Antonio Borja Won Pat of Guam on March 14, 1975. This bill (H.R. 4965) dealt with the videotaping of broadcasts for transmission by cable television systems in areas outside the continental United States and was closely related to amendments already accepted by the Senate in the context of the general revision bill.

Performance Royalties for Sound Recordings

As noted above, the 1973 general revision bill (S. 1361) originally provided for a compulsory licensing system under which royalties would be paid for broadcasts and other public performances of sound recordings. This provision was deleted when the Senate passed the bill on September 9, 1974, and was not restored in the 1975 revision bill. The proposal was kept alive, however, through the introduction of separate bills in the form of an amendment to the current 1909 copyright statute. Senator Hugh Scott introduced the first of these bills as S. 1111 on March 7, 1975, and a companion measure, H.R. 5345, was introduced by Representative George E. Danielson on March 21, 1975. Representative Danielson, joined by Representative Harold E. Ford, introduced the same bill as H.R. 7059 on May 19, 1975, and again, on June 10, 1975, he cosponsored it as H.R. 7750 with Representatives Bella S. Abzug, Alphonzo Bell, Robert W. Edgar, Robert N. Giaimo, Mark W. Hannaford, Floyd V. Hicks, Andrew J. Hinshaw, James G. O'Hara, Frederick W. Richmond, Stephen J. Solarz, Fortney H. Stark, and Frank Thompson, Jr. Yet another identical performance royalty bill was introduced by Representative Donald J. Mitchell as H.R. 8015.

Legislative Proposals Related to Copyright

On January 15, Senator McClellan introduced two bills that would affect the law of copyright. The first (S. 1) would completely revise the federal criminal code. As part of this revision, such penalties in the Copyright Code (Title 17) as the one for making a false affidavit in seeking registration of a claim to copyright and the one for the knowing infringement of copyright for profit would be increased. The other measure, S. 31, the latest in a series of bills, is intended to establish a uniform body of federal unfair competition law.

Three bills introduced in the 94th Congress are aimed at easing the current tax disadvantages of authors, artists, and composers when they donate their manuscripts, paintings, and similar property for a charitable purpose. H.R. 6057, introduced by Representatives John Brademas, Edward I. Koch, Frank Thompson, Jr., and Alfonzo Bell on April 16, 1975, is the companion of S. 1435, introduced by Senator Jabob J. Javits on April 15, 1975. The third bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code for this purpose is H.R. 6829, introduced by Representatives Edward I. Koch, Edward Beard, Phillip Burton, Joshua Eilberg, Michael J. Harrington, Richard L. Ottinger, Thomas M. Rees, Benjamin S. Rosenthal, James H. Scheuer, Gladys N. Spellman, Benjamin A. Gilman, and Abner J. Mikva on May 8, 1975.

On December 19, 1974, President Ford signed

into law the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (Public Law 93-526), which has definite copyright implications. The expressed purpose of this legislation is twofold: to preserve and protect tape recordings, documents, and other materials relating to the presidency of Richard M. Nixon, and prepare appropriate access to them; and to establish an independent commission to study the disposition of records and documents of all federal officials. Former President Nixon has challenged the constitutionality of Title I of the act, which provides that, if the court should decide President Nixon holds property rights (e.g., common law copyright) in the papers and tapes, the government should purchase the material through an eminent domain proceeding. Title II provides for the creation of a Public Documents Commission to study problems and questions with respect to control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents of federal officials. The 17-member commission, which includes the Librarian of Congress, is directed to make specific recommendations for legislation, rules, and procedures as may be appropriate regarding the disposition of documents of federal officials.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Responding to an invitation from the chairman of the newly created All-Union Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP), the register of copyrights headed a delegation of U.S. government officials which visited Moscow and Leningrad in October 1974. The delegation, which included the deputy register, the general counsel of the Copyright Office, and the director of the Office of Business Practices, Department of State, met with the chairman, deputy chairman, and other officials of VAAP over a period of more than a week. They discussed a wide range of problems, mostly relating to the interpretation of newly enacted USSR copyright legislation and the effect of this legislation on dealings between U.S. and Soviet publishers.

In December 1974, a delegation of six VAAP officials, headed by the chairman, Boris Pankin, visited the United States and renewed the dialogue with their U.S. counterparts which had begun in October. During their three-day stay in Washington, Chairman Pankin and his delegation toured the Copyright Office and further discussed, point by point, the rough draft of a memorandum covering topics discussed earlier in Moscow. These included royalties and taxes, reprographic reproduction, publication of works by Soviet authors for which the contract authorizing publication was not handled by VAAP, performing rights, retroactivity, notice of copyright, and Soviet treatment of U.S. government publications.

From May 20 to May 22, 1975, Dorothy Schrader, general counsel of the Copyright Office, attended the first meeting of the Joint U.S./USSR Working Group on Intellectual Property in Moscow. Preliminary agreements were reached on several issues relating to the protection of intellectual property and procedures for future activities of the working group.

The first meeting of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, formed under the Universal Copyright Convention as revised in 1971, was held in Paris on June 2 and 3, 1975. The U.S. delegation consisted of the register of copyrights and the general counsel of the Copyright Office. Ms. Ringer was elected as the first chairman of the 1971 intergovernmental committee and presided at the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was principally organizational and included adoption of rules of procedure governing the future meetings of the IGCC. One of the important rules adopted concerned the transition between the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the 1952 Geneva version of the Universal Copyright Convention and the new IGCC. Under this rule, lots were drawn at the first session to determine when the terms of office of the 18 members ended. The term of the United States will end at the close of the second ordinary session in 1977.

An important international meeting on reprographic reproduction of copyrighted works was held from June 16 to June 21, 1975, in Washington, D.C. The meeting consisted of subcommittees of the governing bodies of both the Universal and the Berne Copyright Conventions, and was aimed at discussion of the entire range of copyright problems respecting photocopying and other forms of facsimile copying and reprography. The meeting was held at the invitation of the United States government, with the Department of State and the Copyright Office jointly providing staff support and hospitality. The head of the U.S. delegation was Ms. Ringer, register of copyrights, and the alternate head was Harvey J. Winter, director of the Office of Business Practices at the Department of State. Other

members of the U.S. delegation were L. Clark Hamilton, deputy register of copyrights, Ms. Schrader, general counsel, and Lewis Flacks, attorney-adviser of the Copyright Office, and Damon LaBrie, economic/commercial officer in the Office of Business Practices of the Department of State.

Under the chairmanship of I.J.G. Davis, head of the delegation of the United Kingdom, the meeting of the two subcommittees lasted for seven days and produced a massive, 40-page report. Thirty-three countries and seven international nongovernmental organizations were represented. After an extensive general discussion of the problems of reprography in various countries, the subject matter was divided for consideration under the following headings:

Methods of Remuneration and Control
- (a) Contractual schemes
- (b) Statutory schemes
- (c) Surcharge on equipment

Users of Reprography
- (a) Private users
- (b) Nonprofit libraries, archives, documentation centers, and public scientific research institutions
- (c) Educational institutions
- (d) Commerical enterprises
- (e) Government offices

Special Problems of Developing Countries

Procedural Questions.

At the end of the meeting, the delegates adopted a resolution leaving it with the countries "to resolve this problem by adopting any appropriate measures which, respecting the provisions of the [Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions] . . . . establish whatever is best adapted to their educational, cultural, social and economic development. . . ." A key point in the resolution was a recommendation that in "those States where the use of processes of reprographic reproduction is widespread, such States could consider, among other measures, encouraging the establishment of collective systems to exercise and administer the right to remuneration."

During the last week of the fiscal year, from June 23 to June 27, 1975, the second session of the Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs met in Geneva. Last year's session had recommended that a study be made of the feasibility of an international register for computer programs, and that the dialogue concerning practicable legal regimes for protection of programs be continued. The second meeting was attended by Mr. Hamilton and Harriet L. Oler, copyright attorney on the staff of the general counsel of the Copyright Office. As a result of the discussions at the second session, the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was directed to draft model provisions for national laws on the protection of computer software. It will also draft treaty provisions for a minimum protection on the international level as well as for the establishment of an international register and deposit system to be organized by the International Bureau.

LEGAL PROBLEMS

Soundtracks for motion pictures, designs for typefaces, and library photocopying all claimed Copyright Office attention during fiscal 1975.

Motion Picture Soundtracks

An important amendment to the Copyright Office Regulations with respect to motion picture soundtracks and the material recorded on them became effective on May 12, 1975. For the first time the office adopted an affirmative position that, for purposes of registration, a sound motion picture is an entity. Thus, any copyrightable component part of a motion picture soundtrack is to be considered an integral part of the motion picture as a whole, and covered by registration for the motion picture. This position also means that, where the soundtrack of a revised version of a motion picture includes such copyrightable new matter as dialogue dubbed from one language to another, it will be possible for registration to be made solely on the basis of that new matter.

Correlatively, after the effective date of the new regulation, separate registration for a copyrightable component part of a published motion picture, such as a musical composition, will be possible only if the motion picture bears a separate notice covering the particular component part. In such cases separate registration can be made on the basis of a deposit of two complete copies of the part, transcribed legibly from the soundtrack in accordance with the applicable Library of Congress acquisitions policy statement. For examination purposes, the transcribed

copies should be accompanied by blow-ups or other identifying reproductions of the frames that reveal the title, the music or drama credits, and the copyright notice relating to the component part of the motion picture for which registration is being sought.

The new regulation also makes clear that it has no effect on renewal practices. A renewal application covering a component part of a motion picture soundtrack will be accepted only if a separate registration for the part had been made for the first 28-year term of copyright. The regulation states that the amendment is entirely prospective in operation and that it does not affect in any way the validity or legal efficacy of registration made or other actions taken in accordance with earlier Copyright Office practices.

The regulation with respect to sound recordings was revised at the same time to make clear that sound recordings registrable in class N do not include the integrated soundtrack of a motion picture.

Designs for Typefaces

Protection for typeface designs under the present copyright law emerged as a major domestic copyright issue, and the proponents of protection continued to press their case during the fiscal year. The current Copyright Office Regulations have been interpreted to prohibit copyright registration for typeface designs, and any change in the regulation to permit registration has been strongly opposed. In October, the Copyright Office announced that consideration was being given to amending the Copyright Office Regulations to permit registration of typeface designs, and that a public hearing would be held on November 6 "to facilitate the widest possible public expression of views on the legal and policy questions implicit in the possible change in registration practices. . . ." The all-day hearing on November 6, 1974, marked an important event in the history of the Copyright Office: the first time a formal public hearing was held preparatory to consideration of a change in the Copyright Office Regulations. Written comments were also invited.

The various points of view were strongly and ably presented. One argument of particular importance to the Copyright Office was that, since the revision bill was under active consideration by Congress, the problem of copyright protection for typeface designs should be considered in a legislative rather than a regulatory context. On June 6, 1975, the register of copyrights wrote to Representative Kastenmeier, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee, suggesting the appropriateness of testimony from both sides of the question of protection for typeface designs under the bill. A day of hearings on designs and typefaces was held on July 17, 1975.

Library Photocopying

In the fall of 1974 the Copyright Office and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) formed an ad hoc group representing authors, publishers, and librarians in an effort to resume the dialogue concerning copyright and library photocopying and to determine whether or not some basis for agreement could be found. The group was rather grandly named the Conference for the Resolution of Copyright Issues and came to be known as the Upstairs/Downstairs Group. It held three meetings during the year, chaired by the register of copyrights and Frederick Burckhardt, chairman of NCLIS. A working group formed under its auspices met a number of times. Although no consensus could be reached on matters of substance, eventually some agreement was achieved on a proposal for a study to be undertaken under NCLIS auspices. This study, which was still on the drawing boards as the year ended, would involve a survey of library "loan" practices involving photocopies and the test of a possible licensing mechanism. The main accomplishment of the Upstairs/Downstairs Group in fiscal 1975 was to keep the parties talking during a particularly difficult period in the history of what has been called the Great Copyright Controversy.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The actions of the United States Supreme Court in two important copyright cases highlighted the judicial developments in copyright law during fiscal 1975.

Last year's annual report dealt at great length with the action of the United States Court of Claims in *Williams & Wilkins Co.* v. *The United States*, 487 F.2d 1345 (Ct. Cl. 1973), holding, in a split 4-3 decision, that the photocopying activities of the National Institutes of Health and National Library of Medicine constituted a "fair use" rather than a copyright infringement. The Supreme Court agreed

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to review the decision, and a great many groups and organizations involved in the basic issues underlying the controversy filed briefs as amici curiae on one side of the case or the other.

On February 25, 1975, in a spectacular anticlimax, the Supreme Court split 4-4 in the *Williams & Wilkins* case, with Justice Harry A. Blackmun disqualifying himself from participating in the decision. The automatic effect of the deadlock was to affirm the Court of Claims' decision in favor of the government libraries. It also effectively deprived the decision of any precedential weight and wiped out any authority the Court of Claims majority opinion might otherwise have carried. In a recent habeas corpus decision *Neil* v. *Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188 (1972), the U.S. Supreme Court itself has declared that an equally divided affirmance "merely ends the process of direct review but settles no issue of law." The Court has thus left the issue squarely up to Congress to settle.

On June 17, 1975, the Supreme Court handed down a decision on the scope of musical performing rights that has significance for both the licensing practices under the present copyright statute and the provisions of the proposed revision bill. In *Twentieth Century Music Corp.* v. *Aiken*, 95 S. Ct. 2040, the defendant, owner and operator of a fast-service food shop in downtown Pittsburgh, had "a radio with outlets to four speakers in the ceiling," which he apparently turned on and left on throughout the business day. Lacking any performing license, he was sued for copyright infringement by two ASCAP members. He lost in the District Court, won a reversal in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and finally prevailed, by a margin of 7-2, in the Supreme Court. The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Potter Stewart; Justice Blackmun wrote an opinion disagreeing with practically everything in the majority opinion but concurring with the result; and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger wrote a blistering dissent in which Justice William O. Douglas joined.

The *Aiken* decision is based squarely on the two Supreme Court decisions dealing with cable television, in both of which Justice Stewart also wrote the majority opinions. In *Fortnightly Corp.* v. *United Artists*, 392 U.S. 390, and again in *Teleprompter Corp.* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 415 U.S. 394, the Supreme Court had held that a CATV station was not "performing," within the meaning of the 1909 statute, when it picked up broadcast signals off the air and retransmitted them to subscribers by cable. The *Aiken* decision extends this interpretation of the scope of the 1909 statute's right of "public performance for profit" to a situation outside the CATV context and, without expressly overruling the decision in *Buck* v. *Jewell-LaSalle Realty Co.*, 283 U.S. 191 (1931), effectively deprives it of much meaning. For more than 40 years the *Jewell-LaSalle* rule was thought to require a business establishment to obtain copyright licenses before it could legally pick up any broadcasts off the air and retransmit them to its guests and patrons. As reinterpreted by the *Aiken* decision, the rule of *Jewell-LaSalle* applies only if the broadcast being retransmitted was itself unlicensed.

In his dissent Justice Burger made the following highly relevant observations:

> There can be no really satisfactory solution to the problem presented here, until Congress acts in response to long-standing proposals. My primary purpose in writing is not merely to express disagreement with the Court but to underscore what has repeatedly been stated by others as to the need for legislative action. Radio today is certainly a more commonplace and universally understood technological innovation than CATV, for example, yet we are, basically, in essentially the same awkward situation as in the past when confronted with these problems.
>
> We must attempt to apply a statute designed for another era to a situation in which Congress has never affirmatively manifested its view concerning the competing policy considerations involved.
>
> Yet, the issue presented can only be resolved appropriately by the Congress.

In closing this report on a transitional year in the history of the Copyright Office, it may be appropriate to hope, with the Chief Justice, that Congress will at last act "in response to long-standing proposals" in fiscal 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

BARBARA RINGER
Register of Copyrights

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of June 30, 1975

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name and alternate name and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974. *Foreign sound recordings fixed and published on or after February 15, 1972, with the special notice of copyright prescribed by law (e.g., ℗ 1975 Doe Records, Inc.), may be entitled to U.S. copyright protection only if the author is a citizen of one of the countries with which the United States maintains bilateral or phonogram convention relations as indicated below.*
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957

Bahamas, The
Unclear

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
Unclear

Barbados
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15, 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960

Bulgaria
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975
UCC Paris June 7 1975

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(Khmer Republic)
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Central African Republic
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25, 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960

Dahomey
Unclear

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt
None

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964

Guinea
Unclear

Guinea-Bissau
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras [1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958
Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Italy
Bilateral Oct. 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
Unclear

Japan [2]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956

Jordan
Unclear

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955

Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964

Nicaragua [1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
Phonogram June 29, 1974

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962

Peru
BAC April 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by Unesco. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928

Rwanda
Unclear

San Marino
None

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974

Sri Lanka
Unclear

Sudan
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar. 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969
UCC Paris June 10, 1975

Turkey
None

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter Class, Fiscal Years 1971-75

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	96,124	103,231	104,523	104,806	111,887
B	Periodicals (issues)	84,491	84,686	88,553	92,224	95,062
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172	2,554
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631	1,882
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,553	3,838	3,980	4,016	4,914
E	Musical compositions	95,202	97,482	95,296	104,511	114,790
F	Maps	1,677	1,633	1,914	1,549	1,847
G	Works of art, models, or designs	7,916	7,901	8,621	8,525	11,010
H	Reproductions of works of art	3,047	3,434	3,190	3,612	5,042
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	924	1,059	1,114	809	856
J	Photographs	1,160	1,140	1,354	1,409	1,507
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4,209	4,524	4,441	4,716	5,082
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	4,424	4,118	4,216	4,964	4,663
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,169	1,816	1,449	1,321	1,011
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,226	1,388	1,420	1,741	2,027
N	Sound recordings		1,141	6,718	9,362	8,938
R	Renewals of all classes	20,835	23,239	23,071	25,464	28,202
	Total	329,696	344,574	353,648	372,832	401,274

Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1971-75

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	189,887	203,875	206,671	206,905	220,523
B	Periodicals	168,114	168,463	176,142	183,474	189,085
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172	2,554
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631	1,882
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,993	4,216	4,538	4,567	5,450
E	Musical compositions	116,537	117,425	114,378	124,481	134,786
F	Maps	3,352	3,264	3,786	3,098	3,680
G	Works of art, models, or designs	13,894	13,590	14,843	14,611	18,895
H	Reproductions of works of art	6,056	6,821	6,313	7,126	9,966
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,419	1,614	1,873	1,226	1,327
J	Photographs	2,056	2,063	2,471	2,481	2,612
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	8,417	9,036	8,873	9,427	10,100
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8,846	8,235	8,408	9,920	9,321
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2,305	3,593	2,855	2,562	1,919
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2,318	2,648	2,654	3,115	3,665
N	Sound recordings		2,282	13,388	18,431	17,586
	Total	530,933	551,069	570,981	595,227	633,351

Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	107,468	115,242	120,452	122,157	[2] 135,092
B	Periodicals	176,259	176,161	183,755	190,359	196,619
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,196	2,562
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0	0	7	0	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	41	226	179	184	195
E	Musical compositions	25,567	21,275	22,517	20,558	22,816
F	Maps	3,352	3,264	3,796	3,100	3,680
G	Works of art, models, or designs	376	1,252	2,957	1,928	4,112
H	Reproductions of works of art	845	1,620	2,933	2,579	2,871
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	0	0	10	0	0
J	Photographs	42	65	66	188	565
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	614	499	52	65	12
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	409	220	38	13	0
L	Motion-picture photoplays	4	64	67	322	103
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	111	183	331	206	683
N	Sound recordings		2,282	13,405	18,321	8,338
	Total	316,972	324,357	352,639	362,176	377,648

[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. For some categories, the number of articles transferred may therefore exceed the number of articles deposited as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Of this total, 30,677 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1971-75

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
1971	2,089,620.19	2,045,457.52	329,696	+13,230
1972	2,313,638.14	2,177,064.86	344,574	+14,878
1973	2,413,179.43	2,226,540.96	353,648	+9,074
1974	2,411,334.59	2,312,375.71	372,832	+19,184
1975	2,614,059.72	2,447,295.14	401,274	+28,442
Total	11,841,832.07	11,208,734.19	1,802,024	

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1974			$ 604,316.68
Gross receipts July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975			2,614,059.72
Total to be accounted for			3,218,376.40
Refunded		$ 113,476.40	
Checks returned unpaid		5,098.82	
Deposited as earned fees		2,435,486.61	
Deposited as undeliverable checks		1,115.50	
Balance carried over July 1, 1974			
Fees earned in June 1974 but not deposited until July 1974	$215,021.14		
Unfinished business balance	129,438.47		
Deposit accounts balance	315,950.08		
Card service	2,789.38		
		663,199.07	
			3,218,376.40

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works at $6	251,505	$1,509,030.00
Published foreign works at $6	6,219	37,314.00
Unpublished works at $6	104,006	624,036.00
Renewals at $4	28,202	112,808.00
Total registrations for fee	389,932	2,283,188.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	11,333	
Registrations made under Standard Reference Data Act, P.L. 90-396 (15 U.S.C. §290) for certain publications of U.S. government agencies for which fee has been waived	9	
Total registrations	401,274	
Fees for recording assignments		42,597.00
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		13,891.00
Fees for recording notices of use		3,036.50
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		21,657.50
Fees for certified documents		11,063.00
Fees for searches made		58,885.00
Card service		10,977.14
Total fees exclusive of registrations		164,107.14
Total fees earned		2,447,295.14

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the end of fiscal year 1975 were:

Ex Officio

William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; and John G. Lorenz, Acting Librarian of Congress, Secretary.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1980), and Walter S. Gubelmann (term ends March 9, 1978).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The board met on November 26, 1974, and took the following steps to increase the returns from the funds held for the Library in the U.S. Department of the Treasury:

Authorized the secretary of the treasury to invest in short-term U.S. government securities the portion of the accumulated income from the funds in the permanent loan account that are excess to the Library's present needs.

Authorized the withdrawal of principal funds from the permanent loan account and the deposit of such funds in the investment account "to be invested and reinvested by the Chairman in accordance with the need for disbursement of income as expressed by the Librarian of Congress."

Accordingly, the Treasury Department invested a portion of unobligated accumulated income in 160-day MK (Market) certificates maturing on June 30, 1975, at an interest rate of 6.27 percent, and withdrew $1,411,113.47 from the permanent loan account for the purchase of a Special Issue of U.S. Treasury Bonds (Public Debt Securities) at an interest rate of 8½ percent.

The board also requested the Library's general counsel to prepare legislation to permit a higher rate of interest on funds retained in the permanent loan

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1974	$269,550.96	[3] $87,775.64	[3] $357,326.60
Income, fiscal 1975	182,847.89	75,788.14	258,636.03
Available for obligation, fiscal 1975	452,398.85	163,563.78	615,962.63
Obligations, fiscal 1975	204,823.10	52,645.50	257,468.60
Carried forward to fiscal 1976	247,575.75	110,918.28	358,494.03

[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

[3] Closing balance of $2,005.54 in the Louchheim Fund not included in total fiscal 1974 balance.

account. Draft bills were submitted to the Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, on March 4, 1975.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS. A contribution of $250 was received from John W. Auchincloss and one of $100 from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Gamble to augment the Friends of Music endowment in the Library of Congress. These amounts were added to the permanent loan account in the U.S. Treasury. In appreciation of the opportunities afforded by his career in the Library of Congress, Milton Kaplan gave $2,500 to the Trust Fund Board at the time of his retirement from the Prints and Photographs Division; he later added $160 to the initial gift. This gift was subsequently invested in short-term U.S. Treasury market bills.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. The income from these funds was used to support a variety of Library of Congress activities during fiscal year 1975. The Slavic, Hispanic, fine prints, music, and manuscript collections were augmented by the purchase of materials from funds given for these purposes. A survey of the Spanish and Portuguese collections continued, and bibliographic services were supported. Wanted items, including American source materials located in European repositories, were photocopied for the Library, and music and Hispanic materials were cataloged.

Three musical compositions and a chamber music opera were commissioned. The concert season brought distinguished artists to the Coolidge Auditorium in the Library, and there were several concerts outside the Library. Chamber music concerts were recorded and distributed to broadcasting stations. The Stradivari instruments housed in the Whittall Pavilion and used in the concerts were repaired. The poetry and literature readings continued. Both the music and the literary programs are listed in another appendix.

Special observances marked the opening of the Bicentennial exhibition and the 175th anniversary of the establishment of the Library of Congress. The 40th conference of the International Federation of Library Associations, held in Washington, brought distinguished scholars to the Library. A symposium on the history of photography was held, and the Library was not only active in the American Print Symposium and the Print Council of America but also cosponsored the 24th National Exhibition of Prints.

Consultant services were made available in connection with the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and were also employed to review music materials.

ACQUISITIONS AND ACQUISITIONS WORK

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces June 30, 1974	Additions 1975	Withdrawals 1975	Total pieces June 30, 1975
Volumes and pamphlets	16,761,198	408,927	[1] 77,574	[2] 17,454,995
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,294,811	42,380	66,660	1,270,531
Bound newspaper volumes	106,027	122	4,024	102,125
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	275,754	18,271		294,025
Manuscripts (pieces)	31,498,669	399,050	175,456	31,722,263
Maps	3,531,304	31,324	29,030	3,533,598
Micro-opaques	408,351	11,931		420,282
Microfiche	1,026,300	143,108	9,000	1,160,408
Microfilm (reels and strips)	690,518	63,977	111	754,384
Motion pictures (reels)	202,552	17,232		219,784
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,415,128	73,805		3,488,933
Recordings				
Discs	357,804	34,570	6	392,368
Tapes and wires	70,980	4,313	7	75,286
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [3]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	33,040	1,644		34,684
Books in large type	2,987	1,434		4,421
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	7,460	600		8,060
Talking books on tape	1,213	452		1,665
Other recorded aids	3,161			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	174,610	3,311		177,921
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,450,287	2,636	27	8,452,896
Posters	42,452	465	23	42,894
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	978,246	142	55,304	923,084
Total	[4] 69,332,852	1,259,694	417,222	70,537,768

[1] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs.

[2] Adjusted to include bound serial volumes added to the classified collections and not previously recorded.

[3] Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Figures for fiscal 1974 adjusted accordingly.

[4] Adjusted figure.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1974	Pieces, 1975
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	[1] 716,333	801,602
Books for the Law Library	[2] 52,408	48,125
Books for the general collections	[2] 675,419	649,328
Copyright Office	4,177	5,730
Distribution of catalog cards	1,408	
Congressional Research Service	93,335	124,834
Preservation of motion pictures	43	33
Public Law 480	48,420	53,850
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	[2] 1,337	5,856
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	[2] 45,904	9,616
NPAC	[2] 61,666	78,723
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	47,718	58,621
Other working funds	[2] 2,652	4,731
Gift and trust funds		
American Council of Learned Societies	108	
Babine Fund	3	6
Benjamin Fund	8	
Documents Expediting Project	1	
Feinberg Fund	53	
Fellows of the Library of Congress	13	64
Finlandia Foundation, Inc. [3]		11
Ford Foundation [3]		3
Gulbenkian Foundation	273	134
Heineman Foundation	62	7
Home State Fund	2	
Hubbard Fund	2	27
Huntington Fund	340	806
Indexing and Microfilming Russian Orthodox Church Records	4	
Lindberg Fund [3]		5
Loeb Fund	1	3
Mearns Fund	5	
Louisiana Colonial Records [3]		24
Mellon Fund	114	14
Miller Fund	16	
Motion Picture Preservation Fund (various donors) [3]		26
Pennell Fund	80	43

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE–Continued

	Pieces, 1974	Pieces, 1975
Porter Fund	50	
Rizzuto Fund	55	88
Rosenwald Fund	142	1
Scala Fund	69	
Stern Fund	22	24
Surplus Book Disposal Project [3]		32
Whitman Papers Fund (various donors) [3]		25
Wickes Foundation	1	7
Wilbur Fund	77	309
Total	[2] 1,732,346	1,842,683
By virtue of law		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	272	554
Copyright	312,870	329,099
Public Printer	839,620	917,592
Total	1,152,762	1,247,245
By official donation		
Local agencies	6,284	6,519
State agencies & MCSP	147,925	171,698
Federal agencies	1,939,322	2,374,743
Total	2,093,531	2,552,960
By exchange		
Domestic	33,297	65,354
International, including foreign governments	465,374	486,040
Total	498,671	551,394
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	[1] 1,773,933	1,625,401
Total receipts	[2] 7,251,243	7,819,683

[1] Adjusted to include pieces not previously reported by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
[2] Adjusted figure.
[3] Not reported last year.

OUTGOING PIECES [1]

	1974	1975
By exchange	1,092,650	1,148,225
By transfer	499,495	417,507
By donation to institutions	479,277	596,250
By pulping	2,795,198	3,342,507
Total outgoing pieces	4,866,620	5,504,489

[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, LAW LIBRARY

	1974	1975
Lists and offers scanned	3,748	3,661
Items searched	20,594	18,287
Recommendations made for acquisitions	3,412	3,343
Items disposed of	1,659,110	1,460,860

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	1974	1975
Lists and offers scanned	52,129	114,947
Items searched	118,931	134,145
Items recommended for acquisition	116,365	117,764
Items accessioned	2,354,411	2,483,900
Items disposed of	1,819,398	1,570,279

CATALOGING AND MAINTENANCE OF CATALOGS

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1974	1975
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	227,740	224,379
Titles recataloged or revised	15,577	14,766
Authority cards established	107,250	100,570
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	220,593	226,032
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	205,511	210,439
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	286,377	296,520
Titles recataloged	19,248	20,672
Subject headings established	9,404	9,272
Class numbers established	4,808	5,663
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	90,793	100,302
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	233,254	238,877

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records June 30, 1974	Additions 1975	Total records June 30, 1975
Books	455,136	92,792	547,928
Films	18,037	10,333	28,370
Maps	28,393	5,119	33,512
Serials	7,809	10,383	18,192
Total	509,375	118,627	628,002

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SERIALS PROCESSING

	1974	1975
Pieces processed	1,385,202	1,349,262
Volumes added to classified collections	26,088	29,296

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS [1]

	Cards in catalogs June 30, 1974	New cards added 1975	Total cards June 30, 1975
Main Catalog	18,298,231	849,955	19,148,186
Official Catalog	21,406,425	1,056,001	22,462,926
Catalog of Children's Books	190,816	12,775	213,591
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	542,160	131,482	673,652
Music Catalog	2,857,821	100,939	2,958,760
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	61,599	2,375	63,974
Law Library Catalog	1,721,736	88,773	1,810,509
Total	45,078,788	2,242,300	47,331,598

[1] The Annex Catalog, now in storage, has been dropped from this table.

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1974	1975
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	26,245	28,301
Printed added entry cards	7,100	6,225
Corrected and revised added entry cards	1,949	4,902
Total	35,294	39,428
Cards contributed by other libraries	455,682	485,876
Total cards received	490,976	525,304
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	197,126	237,207
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	13,345	10,169
Printed added entry cards	119,583	84,451
Corrected and revised added entry cards	5,585	2,124
Printed cross-reference cards	53,011	40,031
Total	388,650	373,982
Cards contributed by other libraries	2,764,245	2,942,986
Total cards received	3,152,895	3,316,968
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	381,970	409,970
Hebraic Union Catalog	371,265	409,865
Japanese Union Catalog	135,060	137,000
Korean Union Catalog	50,620	60,919
Near East Union Catalog	91,931	97,293
Slavic Union Catalog	411,494	411,494
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,088	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	1,312,490	1,718,490
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	6,534,667	7,166,869
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	9,352,785	10,475,612

VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [1]

		Added, 1974		Added, 1975		Total volumes June 30, 1975 [2]
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	2,085	4,758	2,036	4,242	322,414
B-BJ	Philosophy	5,266	6,108	5,071	5,906	162,973
BL-BX	Religion	10,520	9,523	9,263	11,022	396,816
C	History, auxiliary sciences	2,428	3,382	2,406	3,017	149,959
D	History (except American)	19,503	24,297	20,456	24,490	728,606
E	American history	2,000	3,214	1,943	3,024	189,474
F	American history	3,756	4,670	3,352	4,223	275,684
G	Geography-anthropology	5,815	8,491	5,936	7,390	226,134
H	Social sciences	32,244	47,240	30,293	45,018	1,704,664
J	Political science	6,059	10,576	7,315	12,575	612,312
K	Law	7,038	21,528	6,716	25,506	175,689
L	Education	5,854	8,186	6,023	8,372	354,919
M	Music	7,759	10,638	7,533	10,375	471,411
N	Fine arts	7,278	8,285	8,156	9,493	249,883
P	Language and literature	39,738	46,154	44,875	51,663	1,469,248
Q	Science	13,136	14,022	12,842	17,779	672,162
R	Medicine	6,583	7,950	7,021	8,375	275,745
S	Agriculture	4,730	6,476	4,144	6,196	286,502
T	Technology	14,896	21,526	14,475	21,078	806,736
U	Military science	1,562	2,187	1,342	1,976	133,347
V	Naval science	1,153	1,398	812	1,123	76,471
Z	Bibliography	5,902	11,498	7,117	12,009	405,532
	Incunabula	216	221	1,312	1,668	3,387
	Total	[3] 205,521	282,329	210,439	296,520	10,150,068

[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law and Orientalia collections and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

[2] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs, as well as inclusion of bound serial volumes added to the classified collections and not previously recorded.

[3] Corrected figure.

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	1974	1975
General	$6,234,171.32	$6,497,247.82
To U.S. government libraries	377,914.64	348,264.59
To foreign libraries	397,809.15	464,133.84
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,009,895.11	7,309,646.25
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	3,068,073.58	2,741,596.05
Technical publications	320,175.58	370,089.35
Nearprint publications	26,277.70	17,996.35
National Union Catalog, including *Films and Other Materials for Projection, Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*, etc.	2,310,512.50	2,760,349.50
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	46,745.00	48,430.00
Subject Catalog [1]	656,405.00	797,265.00
New Serial Titles	404,940.00	425,265.00
MARC tapes	176,765.75	148,655.00
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,009,895.11	7,309,646.25

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$27,663.13	$12,963.30	
Publications	2,524.27	1,609.08	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	12,968.00	10,585.83	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	150.00	61.36	
Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects [1]	5,380.00	3,532.72	
New Serial Titles	2,595.00	2,006.35	
MARC tapes	3,319.96	552.73	
Total	54,600.36	31,311.37	(85,911.73)
Total net sales			7,223,734.52

[1] Title changed in January 1975 from *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects* to *Subject Catalog*.

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1974	1975
Cards sold	58,379,911	44,860,670
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	14,477,910	18,112,513
Cataloging Distribution Service Division catalogs	2,191,110	2,279,553
Depository libraries	17,338,032	15,835,545
Other accounts	1,408,079	1,347,059
Total	35,415,131	37,574,670
Total cards distributed	93,795,042	82,435,340

CARD SALES, 1966 TO 1975

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1966	63,214,294	$4,008,540.64	$3,936,075.92
1967	74,503,175	4,934,906.25	4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1974	1975
New titles printed		
Regular series	190,591	200,349
Cross references	32,510	47,940
Film series	7,787	10,993
Map series (Non-GPO printing)	9,733	9,142
Sound recording series	3,506	2,870
Far Eastern languages series	24,880	22,747
Talking-book series	942	479
Manuscript series	1,533	2,785
Total	271,482	297,305
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	14,740	14,551
Titles reprinted by GPO offset	281,713	201,920
Titles reprinted by MARC offset (Non-GPO printing)	515,577	528,988
Titles reprinted by Copyflo (Non-GPO printing)	707,715	800,250

PHOTODUPLICATION

	LC orders		All other orders [1]		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Photostat exposures	2,236	2,361	18,857	20,078	21,093	22,439
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards	121,973	170,268	6,036,870	5,475,106	6,158,843	5,645,374
Other material (Photoduplication Service)	3,188	4,494	501,505	550,808	504,693	555,302
Other material (other divisions)	3,275,283	3,409,487			3,275,283	3,409,487
Negative microfilm exposures						
Catalog cards	1,777,114	1,000,885	1,354,528	1,606,991	3,131,642	2,607,876
Other material	[2] 491,649	[2] 397,695	10,345,713	9,829,529	10,837,362	10,227,224
Positive microfilm (in feet)	3,748	6,014	5,969,527	6,790,431	5,973,275	6,796,445
Enlargement prints from microfilm	44	146	5,040	8,444	5,084	8,590
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	1,169	1,217	6,969	7,571	8,138	8,788
Photographic contact prints	1,376	2,113	13,252	21,712	14,619	23,825
Photographic projection prints	685	914	13,902	13,887	14,587	14,801
Photographic postcard prints			1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500
Slides and transparencies (including color)	395	100	2,692	3,125	3,087	3,225
Black line and blueprints (in square feet)		57	5,618	3,723	5,618	3,780
Dry mounting and laminating	293	177	9		302	177

[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.

[2] Includes exposures made in New Delhi, India: 371,015 in 1974; 316,757 in 1975.

Appendix 6

READER SERVICES[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries [3]
Reference Department		
Division for the Blind & Physically Handicapped [2]	3	215
General Reference and Bibliography Division	5	15,820
Geography and Map Division	10	4,748
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division	60	22,024
Loan Division		
Manuscript Division		41
Music Division	17	2,015
Orientalia Division		3,073
Prints and Photographs Division	9	363
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Science and Technology Division	2	7,402
Serial Division		
Slavic and Central European Division	12	29,420
Stack and Reader Division		
Total	118	85,121
Law Library	114	2,236
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department		
Grand total–1975	232	87,357
Comparative totals–1974	223	105,613
1973	238	132,731
1972	179	133,440
1971	204	77,665

[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 244,498 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1975.

[2] See appendix 7 for additional DBPH statistics.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		457	6,268	2,318	9,043
		114,791	60,889	55,483	231,163
52,045	*777*	6,767	3,408	4,906	15,081
5,671	*8,863*	7,626	4,375	18,174	30,175
	218,519	8,275	59,027	83,986	151,288
77,385	*4,459*	12,699	4,139	11,877	28,715
37,332	*2,396*	22,073	7,220	36,511	65,804
63,992	*5,228*	24,540	1,446	27,623	53,609
94,718	*1,734*	33,664	4,315	18,345	56,324
32,964		6,665	1,078	10,048	17,791
54,274	*43*	14,600	9,430	7,019	31,049
300,973	*14,462*	39,847	1,619	16,788	58,254
23,389	*791*	17,281	1,920	22,918	42,119
1,056,393	*1,767*	77,000	14,970	23,876	115,846
1,799,136	218,519	386,285	180,104	339,872	906,261
391,556	5,107	108,611	1,906	53,150	163,667
10,047	*4,473*	7,398		5,343	12,741
		154	10,894	113,154	124,202
2,200,739	222,992	502,448	192,904	511,519	1,206,871
2,087,961	210,600	456,408	188,672	499,860	1,144,940
2,236,547	252,343	452,393	205,685	511,999	1,170,077
2,122,105	250,793	449,046	200,184	507,205	1,156,435
2,165,660	242,417	442,958	178,285	440,942	1,062,185

[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

Appendix 7

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL PROGRAM

	1974	1975
Purchase of sound reproducers	51,000	43,000
Acquisitions		
Books		
Recorded titles, including music	826	900
(containers) [1]	665,240	744,000
Press-braille titles, including music	247	297
(volumes)	24,960	42,240
Handcopied-braille titles	369	458
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	590	[2] 376
Cassette titles produced at DBPH		[2] 152
Commercial recordings (containers)	250	350
Thermoform braille volumes	2,327	1,921
Magazines		
Recorded titles, including music	25	32
(containers) [1]	4,262,976	5,497,648
Press-braille titles, including music	21	34
(volumes) [1]	642,018	720,084
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	13	[3] 6
Cassette titles produced at DBPH		[3] 4
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	[4] 1,075	1,131
(volumes)	[4] 5,524	5,891
Handcopied-braille masters	[4] 189	201
Thermoform braille volumes	210	226
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	68	73
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	1,615	1,708
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	483	454
Braille proofreaders	7	5
Braille music transcribers	4	3
Tape narrators	42	35

NATIONAL PROGRAM–Continued

	1974	1975
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Talking-book containers	9,817,500	10,473,300
Cassette containers	777,200	980,800
Braille volumes	528,200	529,000
Large-type volumes	[4] 189,400	237,800
DBPH direct service		
Talking-book containers	[4] 22,900	[5] 16,300
Cassette containers	[4] 3,300	[5] 900
Braille volumes	[4] 26,000	[5] 19,800
Large-type volumes	[4] 2,700	
DBPH music [6]		
Talking-book containers		1,000
Cassette containers		3,200
Braille volumes		5,200
Large-type volumes		1,400
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers		
Talking-book containers		2,600
Cassette containers		1,900
DBPH [7]		
Talking-book containers	38,500	18,100
Cassette containers	5,200	4,000
Braille volumes	4,000	12,300
Readers		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Talking-book	[4] 312,500	330,380
Cassette	[4] 71,250	96,120
Braille	[4] 18,500	18,580
Large-type	[4] 25,450	30,030
DBPH direct service		
Talking-book	970	[5] 200
Cassette	[4] 960	[5] 70
Braille	[4] 1,160	[5] 840
Large-type	[4] 180	

NATIONAL PROGRAM—Continued

	1974	1975
DBPH music [6]		
Talking-book		1,020
Cassette		380
Braille		510
Large-type		250

[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.
[2] Previously combined
[3] Previously combined.
[4] Adjusted figure.
[5] Reflects transfer of service, formerly given by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, to a new library in Puerto Rico, January 1975.
[6] Previously combined with DBPH direct service.
[7] Includes materials sent to establish new network libraries.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

	1974	1975
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	230,286	251,803
Rare books bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	11,543	15,646
Total volumes	241,829	267,449
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	2,867	6,576
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	29,716	30,513
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	8,803	8,641
Total nonbook items	41,386	45,730
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	2,724,206	3,871,000
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	931,933	895,487
Current materials	1,374,791	1,323,339
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	2,420	11,435
Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	5,261,771	5,641,720
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	5,622	2,618
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape [1]	634	514
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	157	162
Recordings cleaned and packed		28,145

[1] Includes tape replacements received in exchange for duplicate publications.

Appendix 9

EMPLOYMENT

	1974	1975		
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices	62	61	7	68
Administrative Department	823	650	172	822
Copyright Office	378	420		420
Law Library	82	89		89
Congressional Research Service	687	741		741
Processing Department				
General services	1,072	1,036	69	1,105
Distribution of catalog cards	496	445		445
Special foreign currency program	6	6		6
Total, Processing Department [1]	1,574	1,487	69	1,556
Reference Department				
General services	763	631	168	799
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	135	154		154
Total, Reference Department	898	785	168	953
Total, all departments [1]	4,504	4,233	416	4,649

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

LEGISLATION

Public Law 93-371 made appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	$48,460,000
Copyright Office	5,839,000
Congressional Research Service	13,345,000
Distribution of catalog cards	10,581,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	11,416,900
Revision of *Constitution Annotated*	34,000
Books for the general collections	1,458,000
Books for the Law Library	229,000
Collection and distribution of library materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(b) (5) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704):	
U.S. currency	295,600
U.S.-owned foreign currency	1,718,500
Furniture and furnishings	3,319,000

This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care	1,631,000

Public Law 93-573, approved December 31, 1974, amended title 17 of the United States Code to remove the expiration date for a limited copyright in sound recordings, to extend the duration of copyright protection in certain cases, to establish in the Library of Congress a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, and for other purposes.

Public Law 94-32, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, provided funds to the Library of Congress for increased pay costs resulting from the October 1974 pay increases. Funds were provided as follows:

Salaries and expenses	
Library of Congress	$1,365,000
Copyright Office	153,000
Congressional Research Service	377,000
Distribution of catalog cards	199,000

Appendix 11

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1975
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		$49,825,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		5,992,000.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of *Constitution Annotated*	$19,246.54	34,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		13,722,000.00
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards		10,780,000.00
Books for the general collections	45,748.55	1,458,000.00
Books for the Law Library	6,097.57	229,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		11,416,900.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	2,049,059.57	2,014,100.00
Furniture and furnishings	6,074,432.75	3,319,000.00
Total annual appropriations	8,194,584.98	98,790,000.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	502,773.01	171,400.00
1975		2,972,940.31
1974-75		251,500.00
Total transfers from other government agencies	502,773.01	3,395,840.31
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [1]	2,719,458.74	4,698,459.17
Total, all funds	11,416,816.73	106,884,299.48

[1] The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	$200,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	3,838,453
Total	5,449,566

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1975	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
$49,825,000.00	$49,713,791.75	$111,208.25	
5,992,000.00	5,989,193.53	2,806.47	
53,246.54	33,790.34		$19,456.20
13,722,000.00	13,711,887.29	10,112.71	
10,780,000.00	10,614,815.47	165,184.53	
1,503,748.55	1,414,426.71		89,321.84
235,097.57	220,541.81		14,555.76
11,416,900.00	11,339,823.62	77,076.38	
4,063,159.57	2,856,636.00		1,206,523.57
9,393,432.75	683,982.55	4,805.47	8,704,644.73
106,984,584.98	96,578,889.07	371,193.81	10,034,502.10
674,173.01	184,811.07	17,133.71	472,228.23
2,972,940.31	2,904,982.26	67,958.05	
251,500.00	135,720.96		115,779.04
3,898,613.32	3,225,514.29	85,091.76	588,007.27
7,417,917.91	4,716,556.94		2,701,360.97
118,301,116.21	104,520,960.30	456,285.57	13,323,870.34

Outside the U.S. Treasury (market value June 30, 1975)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,118,000
McKim Fund	895,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	54,000
Total	2,067,000
Total investments	7,516,566

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GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [1]	Purchase of prints
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition

TRUST FUNDS

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
$20,000.00	$1,394.53	$800.00	$2,194.53	$1,542.56	$651.97
6,684.74	2,663.73	353.06	3,016.79	2,089.96	926.83
83,083.31	1,687.27	4,103.47	5,790.74		5,790.74
14,843.15	478.34	728.90	1,207.24	117.00	1,090.24
93,307.98	12,781.58	4,757.23	17,538.81	6,408.32	11,130.49
804,444.26	41,980.50	33,037.75	75,018.25	16,316.92	58,701.33
6,000.00	3,209.25	308.34	3,517.59	2,046.00	1,471.59
6,585.03	454.87	328.18	783.05		783.05
1,000.00	175.91	46.89	222.80		222.80
11,084.09	1,379.10	439.39	1,818.49		1,818.49
90,654.22	45,238.36	5,733.71	50,972.07		50,972.07
5,227.31	1,496.40	253.67	1,750.07	204.35	1,545.72
112,305.74	3,969.11	5,449.84	9,418.95	5,339.62	4,079.33
49,746.52	1,530.48	2,414.05	3,944.53	2,250.00	1,694.53
98,525.40	573.94	4,781.14	5,355.08	3,340.00	2,015.08
208,099.41	7,940.38	8,323.98	16,264.36	15,594.82	669.54

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts–Continued	
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
$10,691.59	$1,545.54	$567.72	$2,113.06		$2,113.06
20,548.18	3,731.01	1,043.00	4,774.01		4,774.01
36,015.00	1,149.45	1,793.54	2,942.99	61.79	2,881.20
303,250.46	132.02	14,715.79	14,847.81	14,846.85	.96
290,500.00	22,623.67	11,763.33	34,387.00	27,205.21	7,181.79
62,703.75	24,107.46	3,616.15	27,723.61	1,791.50	25,932.11
92,228.85	12,371.73	4,475.53	16,847.26	13,302.71	3,544.55
12,088.13	4,966.06	658.20	5,624.26	2,000.00	3,624.26
27,548.58	1,367.29	1,122.01	2,489.30	155.00	2,334.30
957,977.79	17,055.45	38,319.10	55,374.55	28,743.77	26,630.78
1,538,609.44	22,993.71	61,544.38	84,538.09	60,529.87	24,008.22
192,671.36	26,372.20	9,521.73	35,893.93	10,935.39	24,958.54
81,856.92	3,828.90	4,115.56	7,944.46	80.00	7,864.46
31,285.29	1,747.25	1,541.11	3,288.36	598.60	2,689.76
5,249,566.50	269,550.96	225,856.55	495,407.51	213,957.68	281,449.83

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M. [2]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [3]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Total, bank investment department accounts	. . . . .
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Publication of a bibliographic guide to Yugoslavia
	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
	For use by the director of the Processing Department
Archives of the American Psychological Association (Manuscript)	Furtherance of manuscript work
Cafritz (The Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and related publications on the American Revolution
	Toward preparation of a directory of picture sources in the Washington, D.C., area
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Modification of the MARC system to handle records from the CONSER program
	Support of the COMARC project
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of the *National Union Catalog*, 1968-72

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
	$20,163.82	$29,354.45	$49,518.27	$20,281.92	$29,236.35
	65,606.28		65,606.28	17,798.43	47,807.85
	85,770.10	29,354.45	115,.24.55	38,080.35	77,044.20
	515.15		515.15		515.15
	2,962.04	6,750.00	9,712.04	9,674.00	38.04
	500.00		500.00	500.00	
	1,195.80		1,195.80	(550.00)	1,745.80
	42,089.79	195,000.00	237,089.79	158,063.57	79,026.22
		6,800.00	6,800.00		6,800.00
	5,371.62	935,000.00	940,371.62	932,768.18	7,603.44
		300.00	300 00		300.00
	5.25		5.25	5.25	
	7,169.19	32,000.00	39,169.19	21,397.09	17,772.10
	9,035.80		9,035.80	3,945.90	5,089.90
		3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
		34,000.00	34,000.00	29,232.42	4,767.58
	20,101.87	43,871.68	63,973.55	56,264.15	7,709.40
	581,243.00		581,243.00	270,035.28	311,207.72

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
	Toward expenses of the Executive Workshop in Library Management and Information Services
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Fellows of the Library of Congress, various donors	Purchase of rare materials in American history
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
	Support of authentication of the earliest printed version of the Declaration of Independence
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1974 Fiscal year 1975
	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Indonesia Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
George Washington University, The	Furtherance of the Library of Congress–George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
	$82.82	$2,053.85	$2,136.67	($153.54)	$2,290.21
	324.87		324.87		324.87
	76.93		76.93		76.93
	25,060.36	29,851.65	54,912.01	10,000.00	44,912.01
	299.25		299.25	212.29	86.96
	9.07	76,000.00	76,009.07	71,633.31	4,375.76
		12,592.00	12,592.00	7,829.09	4,762.91
	2,690.45		2,690.45	962.08	1,728.37
	27,900.00		27,900.00	27,900.00	
		31,250.00	31,250.00		31,250.00
	2,214.19		2,214.19	(12,113.36)	14,327.55
	17,113.75		17,113.75	17,113.75	
				(22,531.70)	22,531.70
	16,694.19		16,694.19	1,263.33	15,430.86
	25,655.31	105,800.00	131,455.31	110,896.29	20,559.02
	11,209.46	17,700.00	28,909.46	16,737.10	12,172.36
	24,863.86	88,549.62	113,413.48	89,407.96	24,005.52
		900.00	900.00		900.00
	27,748.66		27,748.66	661.91	27,086.75
	2,553.57		2,553.57	673.74	1,879.83

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Hall (G. K.) & Co.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Africa South of the Sahara; Index to Periodical Literature*
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Jospey (Maxwell and Anne) Foundation	Furtherance of experimental work for the blind and physically handicapped
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Lindberg Foundation	Purchase of maps
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb	Purchase of material on American government
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Moore, Ann Leslie	To facilitate the use of the Merrill Moore papers
National Carl Schurz Association, Inc.	Production costs of a bibliography of West German English-language titles in the social sciences
National Music Publishers Association	Toward expenses of the Copyright Office
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress
	Publication of a catalog of the Naval Historical Foundation manuscript collection

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
	$66.52		$66.52		$66.52
	2,078.99	$5,000.00	7,078.99	$3,558.30	3,520.69
	17,073.24		17,073.24	783.44	16,289.80
	200.00		200.00	200.00	
	518.02		518.02	162.25	355.77
	200.00		200.00	200.00	
	269.07		269.07	269.07	
	215.15	19.69	234.84		234.84
	812.48		812.48	383.20	429.28
	7,145.66	[4] 4,419.91	11,565.57	9,486.65	2,078.92
	7.34		7.34	(35.95)	43.29
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	4,047.66		4,047.66	2,163.20	1,884.46
	6,870.44		6,870.44	6,868.05	2.39
	277.52		277.52		277.52
	2,760.57		2,760.57		2,760.57
		250.00	250.00	250.00	
		200.00	200.00	32.58	167.42
	734.20		734.20		734.20
	8.58		8.58		8.58

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Newberry Library, The	Purchase of maps
Oberlaender Trust	Foreign consultant program in Germany and other German-speaking countries
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Publication of the juvenalia catalog
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Seeing Eye, Inc., The	Purchase of 600 copies of a talking-book edition of *First Lady of the Seeing Eye*
Smith College	Support of a microfilming project for the Margaret Sanger papers
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum	For use by the Geography and Map Division
Wickes (Frances G.) Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of manuscript material for the Sigmund Freud Collection
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Zeta Phi Eta Foundation	Support of tape recordings for the blind and physically handicapped (in memory of Mrs. Louise Mead)
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Alverthorpe Fund	
Cafritz Publication Fund	Publications and related activities in connection with the Bicentennial of the American Revolution

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
	$200.00		$200.00	$51.81	$148.19
	3.41		3.41	3.41	
	791.77	$56.00	847.77	153.03	694.74
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85
	22,867.10		22,867.10	5,056.49	17,810.61
	3,469.22		3,469.22	696.37	2,772.85
	2,848.64		2,848.64	752.63	2,096.01
		716.25	716.25		716.25
	755.10		755.10	755.10	
	1,423.55	21,753.45	23,177.00	6.40	23,170.60
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
	15,972.44	6,260.85	22,233.29	12,649.60	9,583.69
		200.00	200.00		200.00
	9,198.40		9,198.40	3,545.73	5,652.67
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	250.00		250.00	250.00	
	970,941.13	1,661,194.95	2,632,136.08	1,853,969.45	778,166.63
	16,358.26	25,891.96	42,250.22	16,832.36	25,417.86
	9,179.50	8,854.13	18,033.63	71.50	17,962.13

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees–Continued	
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	
Photoduplication Service	
Recording Laboratory, Music Division	
Sale of *The Stradivari Memorial*	
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

[4] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of $800.

[2] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,118,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1975	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1975	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1976
	$1,118.26	$11,338.37	$12,456.63	$123.46	$12,333.17
	10,479.08		10,479.08		10,479.08
	10,150.00		10,150.00		10,150.00
	697.32	387.00	1,084.32	(51.00)	1,135.32
	4,398.62	615.45	5,014.07	637.95	4,376.12
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	6,248.00		6,248.00	6,248.00	
	1,245,850.78	2,550,237.17	3,796,087.95	2,404,728.18	1,391,359.77
	62,983.88	157,202.78	220,186.66	157,396.94	62,789.72
	665.16		665.16		665.16
	3,373.75	106.50	3,480.25		3,480.25
	5,020.32	5,769.40	10,789.72	5,875.44	4,914.28
	10,279.09	20,850.46	31,129.55	17,144.07	13,985.48
	1,391,802.02	2,781,253.22	4,173,055.24	2,609,006.90	1,564,048.34
	2,719,458.74	4,698,459.17	7,417,917.91	4,716,556.94	2,701,360.97

[3] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $895,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $117,000.

[4] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $54,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal:	
Balance July 1, 1974	$5,249,216.50
Plus additions	
September 30, 1974	250.00
November 12, 1974	100.00
Balance as of January 7, 1975	5,249,566.50
Interest July 1, 1974 to January 7, 1975	
Cost of investment in 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99, purchased on January 7, 1975 (face value $1,340,000)	1,411,113.47
Permanent loan balance January 8-June 30, 1975	3,838,453.03
Income invested on January 21, 1975, in 6.27% market certificates due June 30, 1975 (face value $138,000)	134,154.40
Income on Treasury investments	

AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99 (net)	Interest on 6.27% market certificates due June 30, 1975	Total income fiscal 1975
$106,078.21			
	$39,163.06		
76,769.68			
		$3,845.60	
182,847.89	39,163.06	3,845.60	$225,856.55

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Appendix 12

EXHIBITS

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

COLOR AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS. The history of color theory and the development of color printing from 15th-century handpress work to present-day advanced technology, depicted through artists' prints and illustrated books. September 24, 1974, to March 30, 1975.

JAPANESE POSTERS. Over 100 posters, 1930-70—silkscreens, lithographs, and woodcuts—from the collections of the Library. November 1, 1974, to March 27, 1975.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF D. W. GRIFFITH. The distinguished contributions of America's foremost pioneer motion picture director to the development of the cinema. January 23 to June 30, 1975.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 32D ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Prize-winning photographs of the events and personalities of 1974. Opened April 5, 1975.

TO SET A COUNTRY FREE: THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Rare books, manuscripts, prints, engravings, broadsides, maps, and newspapers spanning the years 1763-83 and describing the events that led up to and took place during the American Revolution. Opened April 24, 1975, on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the establishment of the Library of Congress.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE "FIFTY BOOKS OF THE YEAR." Closed August 31, 1974.

GRAPHIC DESIGN POSTERS. Closed August 31, 1974.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 31ST ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed September 1, 1974.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY VIEWS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. Closed January 16, 1975.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING EXHIBIT. Closed March 15, 1975.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF HARRY HOUDINI. Closed December 31, 1975.

COACHING: FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVING FOR PLEASURE. Books, photographs, prints, and posters illustrating the sport of coaching, which became a formalized recreational activity in the United States with the founding of the Coaching Club in 1875. January 3 to April 21, 1975.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1800-1975. Early prints and plans for a "suitable apartment" for a congressional library as provided for in an act signed by President John Adams on April 24, 1800. Opened April 24, 1975.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

FOURTH ANNUAL LC EMPLOYEE ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOW. Cosponsored by the Library's

Professional Association and Welfare and Recreation Association. September 9-30, 1974.

ROY BASLER. Dr. Basler's writings and letters commenting on them, shown with photos of Library consultants and Dr. Basler, who retired at the end of 1974. December 9, 1974.

AFRO-AMERICAN BLACK HISTORY MONTH. Panel exhibit showing resources in the Library of Congress for the study of Negro history and life. February 1-28, 1975.

THE LONG VALLEY. Selected works of John Steinbeck. April 7-8, 1975.

LEWIS CARROLL EXHIBIT. Various editions of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, shown at the time of the meetings of the Lewis Carroll Society of North America. May 3-11, 1975.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

Geography and Map Division

THE PLANNED COMMUNITY. Closed July 31, 1974.

THE STATISTICAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES. August 1 to October 31, 1974.

AMERICAN RAILROADS. Nineteenth-century maps from the Library's collections depicting the scope and development of American railroads. August 1 to October 31, 1974.

RELIEF REPRESENTATION. Methods for depicting the relief of the earth on maps, illustrated by a varied assortment of maps and models ranging in type and date from a woodcut map of Spain in the Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* (1482) to examples of 1971-72 computer-produced maps from Harvard University's Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Spatial Analysis. November 1, 1974, to January 31, 1975.

ENERGY RESOURCE MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES. A selection of about 40 modern maps depicting the location and use of such national resources as coal, oil, gas, and water. March 3 to May 15, 1975.

CATALAN ATLAS OF 1375. Commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the compilation of the Catalan Atlas of 1375, one of the great cartographic works of the Middle Ages. March 3 to May 15, 1975.

MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: 1775. Selected manuscript and printed maps illustrating the principal military actions in North America in 1775, including the clashes at Lexington and Concord, the siege of Boston, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the two-pronged American invasion of Canada. Opened May 16, 1975.

JEFFERYS' AMERICAN ATLAS, 1775. In honor of the 200th anniversary of its publication, the first detailed atlas of the American colonies shown with a recent facsimile by the Dutch publisher Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Opened May 16, 1975.

Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

TRIBUTE TO THE ARTS OF THE AMERICAS. Closed April 30, 1975.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON LATIN AMERICA. Rare books, copies of manuscripts, books, and periodicals reflecting the impact of the American Revolution and its theoreticians upon Latin America. Opened May 5, 1975.

Law Library

PAST AND PRESENT SOUTHEAST ASIAN LAWS ON NARCOTICS. Legal material from the Far Eastern Law Division demonstrating the various measures taken in Southeast Asia to curb the use of narcotics, especially opium, from 1850 to 1950. July 1 to September 30, 1974.

SOURCES OF LAW IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. Legal materials from 37 English- and French-speaking African countries illustrating collections in the Near Eastern and African Law Division. October 1 to December 31, 1974.

AMERICAN LEGAL EDUCATION, 1771-1817. Books and pamphlets concerning American legal education beginning with the first American edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries* (1771) and ending with a program for the study of law at the Univer-

sity of Maryland (1817). January 2 to March 31, 1975.

THE LAW AND CULTURAL TREASURES IN LATIN AMERICA. Selected current legal instruments from Latin America which were designed to preserve and protect its cultural heritage and archeological and historical treasures and to establish criminal sanctions against violators of these statutes. April 1 to June 30, 1975.

Manuscript Division

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF HAROLD ICKES. Papers, manuscripts, and letters of President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior who later became head of the Public Works Administration. July 2 to September 30, 1974.

LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS. Original manuscripts created by celebrated authors, including James Fenimore Cooper, Emily Dickinson, Langston Hughes, Henry Miller, Vladimir Nabokov, John Steinbeck, Henry David Thoreau, and Walt Whitman. October 1 to December 31, 1974.

LOVE LETTERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Included letters by Alexander Hamilton, Felix Frankfurter, Lucy Stone, James Kent, Rachel Jackson, and Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Garfield, and Wilson proving that, while the style of expression may change over the years, the message remains the same. January 2 to March 31, 1975.

LIBRARIANS OF CONGRESS. Manuscripts of former Librarians of Congress shown in commemoration of both the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Library of Congress and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Ainsworth R. Spofford, sixth Librarian. April 1 to June 30, 1975.

Music Division

THE HAMMONS FAMILY: A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A WEST VIRGINIA FAMILY'S TRADITIONS. Closed September 14, 1974.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG. Photographs and autograph music manuscripts from the Schönberg materials in the collections of the Library of Congress. July 25 to September 14, 1974.

WORKS COMMISSIONED BY THE SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY MUSIC FOUNDATION. Manuscripts of contemporary composers, including Béla Bartók's "Concerto for Orchestra," Benjamin Britten's "Spring Symphony," and Arnold Schönberg's "Survivor from Warsaw." October 4, 1974, to February 28, 1975.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FRITZ KREISLER, 1875-1962. Photographs, musical manuscripts, sound recordings, letters, and various memorabilia. Opened February 2, 1975.

Orientalia Division

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Closed August 31, 1974.

CENTENNIAL OF THE JAPANESE COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Pictorial and printed material, including documents, rare books and drawings, and modern imprints, illustrating the variety and scope of acquisitions in the 100 years since the establishment of the collection. January 1 to April 30, 1975.

Prints and Photographs Division

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF FINE PRINTS. Closed September 2, 1974.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. A selection of new additions to the collections in the Prints and Photographs Division. September 4 to December 1, 1974.

WALKER EVANS: 1903-1975. Works produced by the acclaimed American photographer while employed by the U.S. Farm Security Administration during the Great Depression years. Opened May 1, 1975.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

HIGHLIGHTS OF RECENT ACQUISITIONS. Over 20 of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's more recent notable acquisitions, including such items as pencil sketches and proofs by William

Blake from the Rosenwald Collection, American Revolution broadsides from the Middendorf sale, and proofs, woodcuts, and sketches from the Cranach Press *Hamlet*. July 1 to September 30, 1974.

ST. BONAVENTURE/ST. THOMAS AQUINAS. Incunabula and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts from the collections in the division. October 1-31, 1974.

AMERICANA IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS. A sampling of 18th- and 19th-century landmarks in the development of literature for American children. Prepared by the Children's Book Section. November 11, 1974, to January 31, 1975.

HIGH MAGIC IN THE RENAISSANCE. Texts from the 16th and 17th centuries tracing the origin and decline of the concept of high magic, an influential component of the world view of Renaissance man and completely unrelated to demonic black magic. High or spiritual magic was the conscious intellectual creation of philosophers who hoped to attain a new and powerful knowledge of the world and of the divine. February 3 to April 30, 1975.

FREDERIC W. GOUDY: 1865-1947. Books, broadsides, pamphlets, drawings, and manuscripts representative of the eminent American type designer's long and distinguished career as a printer, typographer, scholar, and creator of over 100 type faces. Opened May 1, 1975.

Science and Technology Division

THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE. Library materials relating to mysterious disappearances and near mishaps of ships and planes in the triangular area between Bermuda, Florida, and Puerto Rico. September 1 to December 31, 1974.

GARDENING AND GATHERING. Materials from the Library's extensive collections on horticulture and botany, including field guides and reference works, as well as guides to information resources in organic gardening, herb growing, and foraging for edible wild plants. Opened May 1, 1975.

Serial Division

D-DAY: INVASION OF FRANCE, 30TH ANNIVERSARY. Closed July 31, 1974.

THE CHANGING FACE OF WOMEN'S PERIODICALS. Selected periodicals devoted to the interests of women, spanning the period from 1840 to the present. August 2 to September 1, 1974.

MAGAZINE MAVERICKS. Periodicals published in unconventional formats. April 1-30, 1975.

COMIC STRIP ART. Selected syndicated newspaper comic strips and reference materials tracing the origins and development of the newspaper comic strip and its impact on technology and syndication. May 1-31, 1975.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775. Selected newspaper issues reporting the famous battle at Boston, Mass., including contemporary reports of the event, the Centennial celebration in 1875, and press coverage of the Bicentennial celebration in 1975. June 2-30, 1975.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Exhibits were presented by the Library of Congress in connection with the following professional meetings:

American Library Association, New York, July 7-13, 1974.

National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D.C., July 9-12, 1974.

Society of American Archivists, Toronto, Canada, October 1-4, 1974.

International Federation of Library Associations, Washington, D.C., November 17-20, 1974.

National Conference on the Bicentennial, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1975.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress:

AN AMERICAN ALBUM. Shown in Pasadena, Tex., Moscow, Idaho, Trenton, N.J., Mobile, Ala., and Menominee, Mich.

AN AMERICAN SAMPLER. Shown in Orono, Maine, South Portland, Maine, Charleston, S.C., Pensacola, Fla., Shreveport, La., Fresno, Calif., and Little Rock, Ark.

BORN OF THE HOPS. Shown in Evansville, Ind.

THE PERFORMING ARTS IN 19TH-CENTURY AMERICA. Shown in Wichita Falls, Tex., Pine Bluff, Ark., Hempstead, N.Y., and Albuquerque, N. Mex.

23D NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Beaumont, Tex., Billings, Mont., Oklahoma City, Okla., Charleston, S.C., Durham, N.C., and Ardmore, Okla.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation:

HAIR: A PICTORIAL TRIBUTE. Shown in Mobile, Ala., Wichita, Kans., Charleston, S.C., and Dallas and McAllen, Tex.

Prepared by others, incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress:

AMERICAN FREEDOM TRAIN. To be shown in 76 cities during 1975 and 1976.

ERA OF EXPLORATION. Circulated by the Albright-Knox Art Gallery and shown in Buffalo, N.Y., and New York, N.Y.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in Willmar, Minn., Brooklyn, N.Y., and Rhinelander, Wis.

CONCERTS, LECTURES, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

CONCERTS

Sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1974

OCTOBER 30. New York Philomusica Chamber Ensemble.

NOVEMBER 15. American Brass Quintet.

NOVEMBER 29. Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

DECEMBER 13. Luis Leguía, violoncello, and Robert Freeman, piano.

1975

JANUARY 17. Michel Debost, flute, and Christian Ivaldi, piano.

FEBRUARY 7. Jan DeGaetani, mezzo-soprano, and Gilbert Kalish, piano.

FEBRUARY 28. Milton and Peggy Salkind, piano, four hands.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1974

OCTOBER 10, 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 7, 8. The Juilliard String Quartet and Harold Wright, clarinet.

DECEMBER 6. New York Chamber Soloists.

DECEMBER 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet and Benita Valente, soprano.

1975

JANUARY 10. Kontarsky Brothers, two pianos.

JANUARY 31. Zara Nelsova, violoncello, and Grant Johannesen, piano.

FEBRUARY 14. French String Trio.

MARCH 7. Quartetto Italiano.

MARCH 27, 28. The Juilliard String Quartet and Gaby Casadesus, piano.

APRIL 3, 4. The Juilliard String Quartet and Menahem Pressler, piano.

APRIL 10, 11. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 17, 18. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 24, 25. The Juilliard String Quartet, John Graham, viola, and Ronald Leonard, violoncello.

Sponsored by the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress

1974

NOVEMBER 21, 22. Erick Friedman, violin, and Lorin Hollander, piano.

1975

JANUARY 24. Joseph Fuchs, violin, and Joseph Villa, piano.

FEBRUARY 21. Roman Totenberg, violin, and Artur Balsam, piano.

MARCH 14. Berl Senofsky, violin, and Gary Graffman, piano.

MARCH 21. Robert Gerle, violin, and Marilyn Neeley, piano.

Sponsored by the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation

1974

OCTOBER 4. A concert in memory of Serge Koussevitzky, Gunther Schuller, director and conductor.

Sponsored by the Norman P. Scala Memorial Fund

1974

SEPTEMBER 27. "Our Musical Past; a Grand Concert for Band and Voice," Frederick Fennell, director.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

Sponsored by the Library of Congress

1974

OCTOBER 7. Stanley Kunitz, 1974-76 Consultant in Poetry in English, poetry reading.

1975

MAY 12. Stanley Kunitz, lecture, "From Feathers to Iron."

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1974

OCTOBER 21. Maxine Kumin and Alan Dugan, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

NOVEMBER 4. Allen Curnow and Thom Gunn, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

NOVEMBER 11. Ursula K. Le Guin, lecture on writing for children in observance of National Children's Book Week.

NOVEMBER 25. Robert Creeley and David Ignatow, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

DECEMBER 9. An evening of readings to mark the retirement of Roy P. Basler.

1975

MARCH 3. Jim Harrison and Mark Strand, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

MARCH 17. Philip Levine and David Wagoner, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

MARCH 31. Edward Field and Michael S. Harper, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

APRIL 7, 8. Dramatizations of short stories from John Steinbeck's *The Long Valley*, by arrangement with Lucille Lortel, artistic director of the Matinee Theatre series, New York City.

APRIL 21. Louise Glück, Robert Hass, and Gregory Orr, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

APRIL 28. Joyce Carol Oates reading her poems and discussing her writing.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BANGLADESH. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues, including annual list of serials and author and subject indexes.

EASTERN AFRICA. P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya. 5 issues, including annual list of serials.

INDIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 13 issues, plus annual list of serials and author/subject index.

INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, AND BRUNEI. American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356. 8 issues, plus cumulative list of serials. Title changed to *Accessions List: Southeast Asia* in January 1975.

MIDDLE EAST. American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. 7 issues, including annual list of serials.

NEPAL. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues.

PAKISTAN. American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan. 11 issues, plus annual serial supplement.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356. 1 issue. Formerly *Accessions List: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.*

SRI LANKA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 3 issues.

AMERICANA IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Rarities from the 18th and 19th centuries. 1974. 28 p. Paper. Information Office. $1.25.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1974. 1975. 181 p. Cloth. $6.40. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1974. 1975. 24 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 6. 1974. 467 p. Cloth. $9.

THE ARCHIVE OF HISPANIC LITERATURE ON TAPE; A DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE. 1974. 516 p. Cloth. $7.05.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues in braille and 3 in print.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW; SPECIAL ISSUE 1974. Cumulative issue containing vol. 43, nos. 1-6. 1975. 164 p. Paper. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

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[1] This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1975.* Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. When Cataloging Distribution Service Division is specified as the distributor, orders should be addressed: Cataloging Distribution Service Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service Division prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

CIP; CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION PROGRESS REPORT. Free from the Descriptive Cataloging Division. 1 issue.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. 12 issues.

CASSETTE BOOKS. 2d ed. 1974. 146 p. Paper. Print or braille. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES. Paper. Complete yearly catalog, $75 domestic, $93.75 foreign.

Parts 3-4. DRAMAS AND WORKS PREPARED FOR ORAL DELIVERY. $6 a year. Vol. 27, no. 2, and vol. 28, no. 1.

Part 5. MUSIC. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Name Index. $20 a year. Vol. 27, no. 2.

Part 6. MAPS AND ATLASES. $6 a year. Vol. 27, no. 2, and vol. 28, no. 1.

Parts 7-11A. WORKS OF ART, REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, PRINTS, AND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. $6 a year. Vol. 27, no. 2.

Parts 12-13. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS. $6 a year. Vol. 27, no. 2, and vol. 28, no. 1.

Part 14. SOUND RECORDINGS. $5 a year. Vol. 26.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service Division. Nos. 110-113.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS 1974; A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. 1975. 15 p. Paper. 40 cents.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $155 a year. 4 issues.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class U. MILITARY SCIENCE. 4th ed. 1974. 75 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division. $5.

Class V. NAVAL SCIENCE. 3d ed. 91 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division. $5.25.

COLOR AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS. Selections from an exhibition at the Library of Congress, October 1974 through March 1975. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, vol. 31, no. 4, October 1974. 1974. 17 p. Paper. 75 cents.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $90 a session, $112.50 foreign.

93d Congress, 2d session. 4 supplements and final issue.

94th Congress, 1st session. First issue, 1 cumulative issue, and 3 supplements.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed. 1974. 10 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

FILMS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR PROJECTION. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $40 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND GAZETTE REPORT. Free to libraries and institutions from the Central Services Division. 3 issues.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION; A GUIDE TO ITS COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES. Rev. ed. 1975. 42 p. Paper. $1.15.

HANS P. KRAUS COLLECTION OF HISPANIC AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS. 1974. 187 p. Cloth. Information Office, $17.50.

I WENT TO THE ANIMAL FAIR. A bibliography. 1975. 44 p. Paper. Print with recorded flexible disc. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

THE INSTANT OF KNOWING. A lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on May 7, 1973, by Josephine Jacobsen, Consultant in Poetry in English at the Library, 1971-73. 1974. 14 p. Paper. 35 cents.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES: SELECTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION. 1975. 4 p. Paper. Free from the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS; A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES. 1974. 14 p. Paper. Free from the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

LC AND YOU; A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION FOR THE STAFF. 1975. 34 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LC CLASSIFICATION–ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $30 a year. Lists 174-177.

LC CLASSIFICATION OUTLINE. 3d ed. 1975. 26 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LC SCIENCE TRACER BULLET. Paper. Free from the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. TB 74-5 through 74-10; TB 75-1 and 2.

LEADERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1974. 135 p. Cloth. Information Office, $4.50.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG–BOOKS: SUBJECTS. A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $630 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. 52 issues.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. March 1975. 52 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LIBROS PARLANTES; TALKING BOOKS. A cumulative catalog. 1975. 40 p. Paper. Print with recorded flexible disc. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOR RESEARCH ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1975. 372 p. Cloth. $8.70.

MANUSCRIPTS ON MICROFILM: A CHECKLIST OF HOLDINGS IN THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION. 1975. 82 p. Paper. $1.15.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $21.90 a year domestic, $27.40 foreign. 12 issues and index.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. (Formerly *Library of Congress Catalog–Music and Phonorecords.*) Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $30 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog.* 1 semiannual issue and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFO[illegible]MASTERS, 1973. 1974. 867 p. Paper. Ca[illegible]g Distribution Service Division, $25.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. In addition to all issues of the *National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection,* and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* catalogs. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $890 a year. 9 monthly issues and 3 quarterly cumulations.

NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION: A CATALOG. 1974. 136 p. Cloth. $5.05.

NEW BRAILLE MUSICIAN. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues in braille, 2 semiannual cumulations of original articles in print.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Sup-

plement to the Union List of Serials, 3d ed. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $170 a year. Annual cumulation, 7 monthly issues, and 3 quarterly issues.

NEW SERIAL TITLES--CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $25 a year. 19 issues.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED CURRENTLY IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 4th ed. 1974. 45 p. Paper. 95 cents.

POLISH BOOKS IN ENGLISH, 1945-1971. 1974. 163 p. Paper. $1.55.

PRESERVATION LEAFLETS. No. 1, *Selected References in the Literature of Conservation.* No. 2, *Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials.* No. 3, *Preserving Leather Bookbindings.* 1975. Paper. Free from the Preservation Office.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Paper. Single copy prices vary. $4.75 a year, $5.95 foreign. 4 issues.

REGISTERS OF PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Manuscript Division.

THE BLACKWELL FAMILY, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, AND THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. 1975. 102 p. Paper.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT, JOHN GWINN, JOHN LOWE, AND THE PORTER FAMILY. 1974. 17 p. Paper.

ROBERT FROST; LECTURES ON THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH. 1975. 74 p. Paper. $1.55.

SELECTED INFORMATION RESOURCES. Paper. Free from the National Referral Center, Science and Technology Division. SL 74-4 through 74-7.

SERIALS, A MARC FORMAT. 2d ed. 1974. ADDENDUM NO. 1. 1975. 20 p. Paper. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service Division.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR 16MM MICROFILMING OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGS. 1974. 10 p. Paper. 65 cents.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service Division, $35 a year. 2 issues.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues on recorded flexible disc and 3 in print.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS; SPECIAL ISSUE 1974. Cumulative issue containing vol. 40, nos. 1-6. 1975. 184 p. Paper. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

VOLUNTEERS WHO PRODUCE BOOKS: BRAILLE, LARGE TYPE, TAPE. Rev. ed. 1974. 65 p. Paper. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

WARD MAPS OF UNITED STATES CITIES; A SELECTIVE CHECKLIST OF PRE-1900 MAPS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1975. 24 p. Paper. 95 cents.

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